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MINISTERS ON NICARAGUAN REJECTION OF PEACE PLAN

PA131548 Paris AFP in Spanish 1423 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] San Jose, 12 Nov (AFP) -- The Central American foreign ministers received "with surprise, but without pessimism" the announcement that the Sandinist government will not sign the peace document for Central America promoted by the Contadora Group until the United States "ends its aggression against Nicaragua".

Nicaragua was the only Central American country that agreed to sign the document last September, but Honduras, El Salvador, and Costa Rica raised various observations, after receiving U.S. pressure, some of which were rejected by Nicaragua.

Costa Rican Acting Foreign Minister Gerardo Trejos declared that the announcement on Monday by Daniel Ortega "does not surprise us, because it is what the Nicaraguan Deputy Foreign Minister Victor Tinoco stated 2 weeks ago before the Contadora Group."

According to Trejos, the Sandinist leaders are naive to think that "the United States will be involved" in the Central American negotiations to secure peace.

Meanwhile, Honduran Acting Foreign Secretary Tomas Arita was more severe in his criticism of the Nicaraguan decision, saying that the Sandinist government "has mocked the good faith of the Contadora Group countries."

The Honduran diplomat warned that it is still too early "to anticipate views on whether or not the Contadora Group's peace talks will fail," because the negotiating process is still underway.

Assessing the impact that the Sandinist government's decision might have on the Central American situation, Arita dismissed the possibility that "without Contadora there will be war," but admitted that "the Contadora Group's efforts have contributed to maintaining relative calm in the region."

A Salvadoran Foreign Ministry official, who chose to remain anonymous, said that Nicaragua's attitude "shows lack of political will on the part of the Sandinist government to resolve regional problems, which is conducive to "a heightening of the Central American crisis." [quotation marks as received]

Sectors of the Christian Democratic government, for their part, said that the situation is one of concern, noting that Managua's rejection demonstrated "a clear purpose of continuing a disproportionate arms buildup."

Finally, Guatemalan Chief of State General Oscar Mejia Victores dismissed the importance of the Nicaraguan announcement, insisting that "the five Central American countries must talk and find a solution."

Mejia also said that "there is still a lot of ground to be covered" and, therefore, we cannot predict the failure of the Contadora Group's peace-keeping efforts.

Guatemala has maintained a position of "active neutrality" in the Contadora negotiations, and Gen Mejia even said last September that Central America can coexist with a communist Nicaragua.

MARTINEZ SAYS STATE OF SIEGE NOT TO BE EXTENDED

PY131332 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 1312 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (TELAM) -- Vice President Victor Martinez this morning stressed at Government House that in no way is the state of siege going to be extended. He also rejected the idea that there will be future changes in the cabinet.

Martinez, who this morning met with President Raul Alfonsin at Government House, informed journalists that during the meeting the UCR [Civil Radical Union] will hold on 30 November to renew its authorities there is the possibility of an approved increase in the number of executive board members of the National Executive Committee from 15 to 17.

RENEGOTIATED DEBT AGREEMENT SIGNED WITH JAPAN

PY130240 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 2039 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (TELAM) -- Foreign Minister Dante Caputo and Japanese Ambassador to Argentina Senkuro Saiki today signed the instruments concluding an agreement on the extension of the foreign debt to Japan within the framework of the Paris Club. The texts of the documents were not revealed.

At the conclusion of the ceremony, Caputo stated that he wanted to express the Argentine Government's satisfaction over the agreement on the bilateral renegotiations on the foreign debt within the framework of the Paris Club. Caputo added: I believe that this is a clear indication of the progress achieved in our relations and also in the renegotiation of one of the problems obviously affecting the Argentine economy. This ceremony hints at the possibility of reaching future agreements in other fields.

For his part, the Japanese diplomat said: It is a great joy and a great honor for me to be able to sign these instruments which actually are the result of meetings held in Tokyo and are a symbol of our friendship which, most certainly, will contribute to the rearrangement and development of the current and future Argentine economic situation.

AIR FORCE PILOTS TRAVEL TO U.S. FOR TRAINING

PY131138 Buenos Aires TELAM in Spanish 0119 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (TELAM) -- Eight veteran pilots of the Malvinas War have travelled to the United States at the invitation of the U.S. Air Force chief of staff. The officers, who participated in the South Atlantic war, will spend 10 days visiting operational units, discussing their combat experience, and establishing contacts with USAF pilots.

The following pilots have travelled to Miami: Air Force Lieutenant Colonel Alberto Luis Iannariello; Air Force Majors Horatio Mir Gonzalez, Carlos Antonio Tomba, and Victor Hugo Borchet; and Air Force Captains Eduardo Garcia Puebla, Pablo Rafael Carballo, Alberto Beltrame, and Ernesto Ureta. These officers will remain in the United States until 23 November. During their visit they will fly the most modern attack planes, such as the F-15 and F-16, the KC-135 cargo and tanker jet aircraft, the V-010 attack plane, and the F-4 Phantom.

The delegation is headed by Iannariello, who was chief of the Malvinas Air Force Base. On departing he said that the trip's objective is to expand our knowledge and to learn training tactics that are not known to our pilots.

MAGAZINE CLAIMS SUAREZ MASON LIVING IN PARAGUAY

PY140221 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 2350 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Buenos Aires, 13 Nov (NA) -- Former General Guillermo Suarez Mason' wanted by police, is allegedly staying on a Paraguayan cattle ranch that a son-in-law [as published] of General Alfredo Stroessner owns near the Argentine-Bolivian borders, according to a magazine published in Buenos Aires today.

The magazine HUMOR REGISTRADO claims that Suarez Mason is staying, together with the fugitive Licio Gelli, "grand master" of the masonic lodge Propaganda Due (P-2), at a cattle ranch owned by Conrado Papalardo [Presidential director of protocol, not related by marriage to Paraguayan President Alfredo Stroessner], near the borders of Argentina and Bolivia, a ranch which is in fact an "impregnable fortress."

The former Argentine officer has allegedly set up "a secondary headquarters" of the "Omega" organization at the ranch, presumably comprised of former members of Argentine security forces who participated in the antisubversive struggle. Their main headquarters is apparently in Miami, the biweekly magazine stated.

It went on to report that a former member of the "death squads" operating in Brazil in the sixties, known as "Betino" Lara, is one of Suarez Mason's closest personal aides. Lara appears to be in charge of coordinating "a plan aimed at hampering" the trials against the members of the three first military juntas. With this purpose in mind, Lara had arranged for Claudio Vallejos, alleged former member of the Argentine naval intelligence, to make a statement to French television "distorting" the information on the kidnapping and murder of nuns Alice Domon and Leonie Duquet, reported missing in Buenos Aires in 1977. According to HUMOR REGISTRADO, Lara's concoction was aimed at undermining earlier testimonies that held Lieutenant Alfredo Astiz personally responsible for the kidnapping of the two nuns. The magazine reported that "Betino" is currently staying at a mansion in the Morumbi neighborhood of Sao Paulo, which is owned by a financier with ties to the "Tradition, Family, Property" organization headed by Professor Plinio Correa de Oliveira. Brazilian news media lately have allegedly detected visits paid to this residence by Italian banker Umberto Ortolania, who lives in Sao Paulo and is believed to be a "key wheel in the P-2 lodge in South America."

BRIEFS

CREDITS FOR AFRICAN COUNTRIES -- Buenos Aires, 12 Nov (DYN) -- The Argentine Central Bank has granted lines of credit of $10 million each to the Central African Republic and to the People's Republic of Benin. These lines of credit, which are earmarked for financing the purchase of Argentine goods and services, will be in force for 24 months and will be subject to a 6.5 percent annual interest rate. [Excerpt] [Buenos Aires DYN in Spanish 1026 GMT 12 Nov 85 PY]

GOVERNOR RESIGNS -- National Territory of Tierra del Fuego Governor Adolfo Sciurano has submitted his resignation to the Executive Branch because the Justicialist Party defeated the Radical Civic Union Party by more than 800 votes in the congressional elections on 3 November. [Summary] [Buenos Aires Domestic Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 11 Nov 85 PY]

WORLD BANK TO AID IN RESTRUCTURING COMIBOL

PY121502 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] A World Bank mission will arrive in Bolivia in the next few days to study restructuring the Bolivian Mining Cooperation [COMIBOL] with the aid of $250 million in financing from the World Bank. Planning Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez has qualified this economic aid as very important for the recovery of the COMIBOL's active production as well as to increase its geological work in other mining sources like tin and gold deposits in northern Bolivia and the Oriente Mining Company. With this aid we will be able to exploit, in an orderly manner, the precambrian deposits in the Brazilian Shield, Beni, and Santa Cruz Departments, Bedregal said.

Minister Bedregal explained that COMIBOL will use a World Bank fund available for preparing projects. A thorough study of the COMIBOL internal structure will thus be conducted based on a study prepared 5 years ago by COMIBOL engineers. The World Bank mission will analyze and prepare the reference framework of the COMIBOL structure mechanisms that will require the introduction of foreign technicians and engineers to improve national management.

PLANNING MINISTER VIEWS SALARIES, BAKER PLAN

PY122023 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1700 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpts] Planning and Coordination Minister Guillermo Bedregal Gutierrez today announced that in the next few hours, the Cabinet will approve new regulations for revising salaries. He said that the president will call a cabinet meeting in the next few hours to make a final analysis on the subject and then announce the salary revisions for public administration workers. Minister Bedregal was then asked for his opinion about the Baker Plan to be applied in Argentina.

[Begin Bedregal recording] Well, I think that Mr Baker has made very important statements in Seoul which have affected the IMF's ideology. The IMF is finally becoming more humane since it is taking into consideration that a new international economic order is needed to solve the world crisis. It is also beginning to understand that the crisis is an essentially North-South problem. I think that this new awareness was created after the Seoul meeting so we trust that we will talk with the IMF people in new terms, which are different from those within the usually strict monetary limits. [end recording]

CENTRAL BANK RESERVES REACH $222 MILLION

PY131722 La Paz Cadena Panamericana in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Finance Minister Roberto Gisbert has reported that the net foreign currency reserves of the Bolivian Central Bank reached $222 million on 31 October, compared to the $13.5 million that there were in reserve on 8 August when the Nationalist Revolutionary Movement [MNR] took charge of the government. Gisbert also reported that the issuance of money reached 116 billion Bolivian pesos by 31 October. He then said that since the MNR assumed office the Bolivian Central Bank has no longer been issuing money without proper backing, but with the backing of production or foreign currency.

SARNEY SEEKING IMPROVED RELATIONS WITH CONGRESS

PY130112 Sao Paulo FOLHA DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 85 p 9

[By Rodolfo Fernandes]

[Excerpts] The government is seeking a political coordinator. It reached that conclusion after successive defeats in important congressional votes. President Jose Sarney, 55, is studying a way to decentralize the government's actions in the political area, which he is handling alone to the detriment of his personal image. "I am tired of being my own political coordinator," the president told one of his aides. The names of Administration Minister Aluizio Alves and Education Minister Marco Maciel are being mentioned for that position as part of a Cabinet shuffle.

There is a general complaint in Congress about the intermediate echelons between the president and the congressmen, basically about the heads of the civilian cabinet and the Justice Ministry. Planalto Palace realizes that Sarney cannot continue being exposed, as he is, in such a coordinating function. Presidential aides are saying that the president should stand at the highest level, not at the lowest, where he is now.

Recently, President Sarney told a politician who is close to him that he was "worried about Congress." The politician told the president: "We have to analyze that situation." He got this reply from Sarney: "Let's wait until after the 15th" [15 November, when municipal elections will be held].

According to the current thinking in Planalto Palace and Congress, the election's results will confirm that the PMDB [Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party] is the strongest party within the Democratic Alliance [coalition of parties supporting the government]. "The Liberal Front will pass out of real existence to become an imaginary party," Federal District Governor Jose Aparecido said.

The electoral performance of the PMDB will force the president to increase his participation in the ministerial reform, which will be made next year. "President Sarney will have to assume his position as member of the PMDB and to support the party positions. This will greatly facilitate his relations with Congress," affirms Deputy Egidio Ferreira Lima from the PMDB of Pernambuco.

The current picture is not encouraging for the president. Formally, the Democratic Alliance represents almost two-thirds of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. In practice, the government never knows when it can count on that majority. PMDB Senate leader Helio Gueiros from Para state found a unique situation when he substituted for Senator Humberto Lucena, who is sick with hepatitis. Gueiros affirms: "Congress is not informed about what the Sarney government is doing. The people are even less informed. The leaders do not have enough information to command the blocks. And information is power." According to the senator, it is necessary to find someone who centralizes decisions regarding Congress, someone who coordinates actions.

The decision to make that appointment implies changes in the current Cabinet. According to a minister who is close to the president, Sarney may seize on the results of the 15 November elections to shufflehis Cabinet even before the ministers (eight of them) resign their posts next year to run in the state elections. This minister believes that if the President wants to improve his relations with Congress, he should clearly define the functions of the civilian cabinet chief's office and the Justice Ministry.

The minister adds: "Jose Hugo Castelo Branco [chief of the civilian cabinet] does not coordinate the government because he does not know how, and Justice Minister Fernando Lyra does not do so because the president never delegated that assignment to him. Ministers Marco Maciel and Aluizio Alves, who so far seem to have the inside track for the job of political coordinator of the government, have good rapport with President Sarney and good contacts in Congress.

Weighing against Marco Maciel are the facts that he has announced that his priority project is to consolidate the PFL and that he is an avowed presidential candidate. Aluizio Alves is the turn involved in the battle for concession of a yearly bonus to public servants, and in the fight against prequisites for government officials, and he may come out either stronger or weaker from this. To handle the job of political coordinator of the government, the President's special adviser, former Deputy Celio Borja, and the legal adviser of the republic, former Senator Paulo Brossard, are also being mentioned in political circles.

The job will not be easy, the politicians observe. "We are coming out of a divisive episode like the municipal elections and going into another, the 1986 state elections, which will divide the government even more," says a state governor, who adds that "Congress will operate in a Judgment Day climate." According to Minister Aluizio Alves, the Democratic Alliance no longer exists in most states and hardly survives in Congress thanks above all to the interests the parties have in seeking congressional accomodations.

The government's difficulties with Congress may increase if the set of economic measures announced by Finance Minister Dilson Funaro are implemented. If structural modifications are not made in the management of the economy, important sectors of the PMDB are determined to part with the government. Justice Minister Fernando Lyra has reportedly told friends that he may resign before the official deadline for government officials to step down to run in the November 1986 elections.

CONSTITUENT ASSEMBLY FAVOR 4-YEAR SARNEY TERM

PY120126 Brasilia Domestic Service in Portuguese 2100 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] The Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party [PMDB] respects President Sarney's term in office. PMDB National President Ulysses Guimaraes stated today in Belo Horizonte that the President's term in office must be established by the National Constituent Assembly.

[Begin Guimaraes recording] President Sarney's term in office must be respected, and the Constituent Assembly will establish how long he will remain in office. President Sarney and we feel that his term should be 4 years. [end recording]

Guimaraes added that the people's support to President Sarney's administration is understandable, noting that the people are aware of the structural changes taking place in national life.

WEAPONS, TECHNOLOGY DESIRED BY PRC OUTLINED

PY131202 Sao Paulo O ESTADO DE SAO PAULO in Portuguese 10 Nov 85 p 2

[By Roberto Godoy]

[Text] "What do you think about selling us 3,200 armored vehicles, 500 military planes, and defense material in general?

"Can Brazil cope with an order of this size?"

"Mr Minister, we are certainly ready to make this business deal with China."

This subject was not on the agenda of the first working meeting between Brazilian President Jose Sarney and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang on the morning of 31 October. However, the "joke" was well received by the Brazilian experts who were acting as advisers at the meeting. Some of them were highly experienced officials of the Itamaraty Trade Promotion Department who have been trying to put together a program for selling Brazilian military materiel to the PRC Armed Forces since 1980.

In fact, the collegiate body of commanders, equivalent to a joint staff, that is in charge of China's enormous defense structure is currently carrying out a detailed task aimed at modernizing and re-equipping its tactical units. China's tactical units are "the new security target, now that the strategic objective has been attained," according to a member of Zhao Ziyang's entourage, who was speaking in reference to the PRC's nuclear energy program which has been considered "operational" since 1983.

The fabulous contract the PRC premier hinted at during his confidential talks is being slowly outlined. "The Chinese set their own pace," according to the commercial director of one Brazilian corporation directly involved in the sale of arms to Beijing. "First they were interested in purchasing finished products only. Now they are studying the possibility of acquiring technology in order to produce the products themselves under our licenses." The latter possibility is especially favorable for Embrarer,which already has some experience in these deals thanks to its association with the British Short Brothers, which assembled the Tucano plane for the Royal Air Force in Ireland; and thanks to its association with the Egypt-Iraq Arab consortium, which manufactures the same plane in the Middle East. The Chinese are also interested in advanced versions of the Brasilia plane for maritime surveillance and the subsonic AMX fighter plane, although for the time being their sights are zeroed in on the Tucano.

At the beginning of the eighties a light, wheeled armored vehicle, the Cascavel EE-9, armed with a 90-mm cannon, underwent several complex tests under a variety of weather conditions, ranging from Manchurian cold to the heat of the Gobi Desert, with good results. The deal did not go through, but talks are bound to reopen now.

Among the items that the Chinese military wants are various services, not only finished products. They are interested in the technology of tracking radars and laser range finders for antiaircraft defense centers; microcomputers for tactical purposes; scopes and digitalballistic theodolites; infra-red night observation devices; armored vehicle and light tank simulators; automatic field artillery performance assessment systems; machinery for tooling the barrels of heavy-caliber cannons; automatic ammunition carriers for 155-mm and 170-mm cannons; equipment for coordinating navigation signals through satellite relays or laser signals; high-resolution electronic signalling; courses in design and production of special bombs; rocket and missile launchers; courses in design of supersonic artillery missiles; multipurpose electronic detonators; engineering of small and medium-sized ammunition for antiaircraft cannons; development of double ceramic armour technology; construction of engines for armored vehicles; specialized administration techniques for light tank and field or naval artillery factories; and technical know-how for expanding the use of computers in defense-related industrial projects and for military purposes.

The Chinese Government is trying to obtain what it needs from various sources and plans to invest some $25 million [figure as published] in this endeavor over the next 3 years.

SARNEY DISCUSSES DEBT WITH VENEZUELAN POLITICIAN

PY131720 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1747 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Brasilia, 11 Nov (EFE) -- During a meeting with former Venezuelan President Andres Perez, Brazilian President Jose Sarney announced his support for the Latin American Economic System (SELA), and stated that his country will contribute to the Bolivian aid plan.

Sarney and Perez talked about maintaining the strategy of the Cartagena Consensus (Latin American countries that are having trouble with their foreign debts), and they agreed that there is a need to strengthen regional cooperation in order to contribute to resolving the economic crisis, according to information supplied to EFE by reliable sources.

Sarney announced that Brazil will contribute to the strengthening of SELA, and stated that an official delegation will participate in an upcoming meeting that the organization will hold in Caracas.

The Brazilian president informed Perez of his country's contribution to the international fund the United Nations is promoting to help in the economic recovery of Bolivia, the sources added.

Perez informed Sarney about the regional interest in the Amazonas Pact, a project that seeks subregional integration.

After the meeting, the former Venezuelan president left for Brasilia Airport to embark for Manaus (Amazonas State), and from that city he will depart today for Suriname.

Perez arrived in Brasilia yesterday at the invitation of the International Commission of the government party, the Brazilian Democratic Mobilization Party.

SARNEY GREETS REAGAN, GORBACHEV ON SUMMIT

PY140225 Brasilia Domestic Service in Spanish 2100 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] President Jose Sarney has sent a message to President Ronald Reagan and CPSU General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev expressing Brazil's interest in the meeting the two world leaders will hold next week in Geneva.

In the messages to the two world leaders, the texts of which are similar, Sarney stated that the meeting marks an expression of hope for mankind to the extent that it can adopt concrete and objective measures for peace.

LABOR LEADERS END HUNGER STRIKE AFTER 15 DAYS

PY140152 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 2300 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The six labor and neighborhood leaders, who have now been in jail for 49 days, have decided to suspend the hunger strike they have been observing for 15 days. This was announced by the president of the Committee for Solidarity with the Prisoners, former Minister Alejandro Ales, as he came out from a visit to the Capuchino jail annex, where those leaders are being held. Visibly moved, the former minister made public the prisoners' decision to discontinue the hunger strike in response to an appeal from the Solidarity Committee.

PINOCHET ANNOUNCES PUBLIC, PRIVATE WAGE INCREASE

PY140209 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0337 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Santiago, 12 Nov (EFE) -- President Augusto Pinochet today announced a salary increase for public employees. Pinochet made the announcement today as he closed the 4th National Businessmen's Meeting which ended this afternoon in Santiago. The Chilean president stated that the salaries of public employees will be readjusted as of 1 December by between 14 and 20 percent. The greater increase, he stated, will benefit those state employees with lower incomes.

Pinochet also reported that the minimum salaries of private-sector workers will be readjusted by 15 percent beginning the same date. Inflation since December 1984 amounts to 22.9 percent, and authorities from the economic sector feel that this year the inflation rate will be around 25 percent. A 15-percent increase in salaries was granted in January 1984, and another increase was granted on 1 January this year.

LOWER SECURITY DEPOSIT REQUIRED FOR RALLY

PY132330 Santiago Radio Chilena in Spanish 1600 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Relay from La Moneda Palace by reporter Percio (Balven)]

[Text] The Office of the Chief of the Zone under State of Emergency has lowered to 1,000 U.F. [unit of account adjusted for inflation known as Unidad de Fomento] the value of the bank certificate that is being required as a guarantee for a rally to be held at O'Higgins Park on 21 November. This was announced in a communique that has just been released by the National Social Communication Directorate. The text of the communique reads as follows:

Quote, First, this morning, 13 November, according to earlier conversations, the Office of the Chief of the Zone under State of Emergency, Metropolitan Area, and San Antonio province, informed the organizers of the 21 November rally that, after consulting with the government, the value of the bank certificate required as a guarantee to hold the rally has been set at 1,000 U.F., considering that there are no previous administrative resolutions establishing this type of guarantee. The guarantee serves to hold the organizers to the commitment that the rally will be peaceful and orderly at all times. Second, the organizers will be responsible for order and tranquillity until 1 hour after the rally has ended, unquote.

That is the text of the communique from the Office of the Chief of the Zone under State of Emergency, Metropolitan Area, and San Antonio province, which was released through the National Social Communication Directorate this morning at the La Moneda Palace. Good afternoon.

HIGH-RANKING COMMUNIST PARTY LEADER INTERVIEWED

PY102303 Santiago HOY in Spanish 21-27 Oct 85 pp 11-12

["Exclusive interview held last week" with a high-ranking member of the Chilean Communist Party, PCCh, "who identified himself as 'Pedro Cardenas,' and remained hooded throughout the interview" by an unidentified HOY reporter -- place not given]

[Text] [Cardenas] We believe the division within the student movement has been a heavy blow to the mobilization process to end the dictatorship. Students have played a major role in the struggle for freedom and democracy, especially in recent times. Forcing Pinochet to release the student leaders was no doubt a significant victory, and the establishment of a joint mobilization command with the National Workers Command, the slum dwellers, and the professionals has also had great significance for the future of democracy in Chile. Thus, the division within the student movement has been serious.

Question: Do you believe the division will undermine mobilization?

[Cardenas] Certainly. The division will have this effect no matter what those involved in it had in mind, because it diverts attention from the main target and emphasizes those issues over which the opposition is divided.

Question: The youth branch of the Christian Democratic Party [PDC] had asked the PCCh to submit a letter of support for the National Accord. When they received the letter, the PDC youths felt the PCCh had not given the extent of support expected.

[Cardenas] What the young communists outlined was a well-known PCCh position; we view the National Accord as an expression of the crisis of the dictatorship, of its isolation, and of the important fact that sectors that had supported it until recently are moving away from it.

By contrast, it is known that we also view the National Accord as a document containing serious inadequacies. How could one ask the PCCh to sign a document that includes the possibility of its own banning? [Former economy minister, 1974] Fernando Leniz takes it for granted that the PCCh is banned and cannot be part of the Accord. And Leniz speaking of democracy ... may the Lord protect us.

Our party has promised we will not stand in the way of signatories, and we will do everything we can to avoid making a meaningless distinction among the democratic forces: signatories and nonsignatories. The only valid distinction should be drawn between those who are against Pinochet and those who support the perpetuation of the dictatorship.

Question: But the letter to the PDC should have been worded differently.

[Cardenas] No. In the letter, Gonzalo Rovira reaffirmed our position and referred to a letter we sent to Cardinal Fresno stating two things: our willingness to participate in a comprehensive board to implement the 'urgent measures' proposed in the Accord, with which we agree, and our opinion that there should be greater concern for the urgent needs of the people and that the democratic forces should seek urgent agreements to meet these needs.

We support unity without exclusions, and if a special statement by Rovira was required in the case of the Student Federation of Chile (FECH) to achieve this unity, we were willing to issue it.

Question: That was considered insufficient.

[Cardenas] The division within the student movement was not caused by inadequate PCCh compliance with its commitments. The basic cause of the division was the imposition by the right -- which, although is moving away from the dictatorship, is still linked to it -- of a specific policy of alliances to the PDC. Unfortunately the PDC accepted these impositions.

Question: Do you regard this situation as irreversible?

[Cardenas] No. We believe it can and must be overcome. To this end, our young people have proposed formulas instrumental to rebuilding unity and to forming a pluralist leadership. For instance, since no group will obtain an absolute majority during the first round of the FECH election, the opposition lists could be reorganized for the runoff election on the basis of the votes obtained by each list during the first round. This proposal is in line with our overall position; in our struggle for a social agreement we will also manage to find the "legal loopholes" to promote unity.

We believe an agreement between the PDC and the PCCh is possible, proof of which can be found in history. For 50 years, the PDC had refused to accept the reactionary position of excluding the communists. We cannot forget this historical fact. In our opinion, what has happened in the FECH case shows a reversal by the PDC of this historical trend.

Question: There are PDC members who say the PCCh is no longer the same, especially since it adopted the policy of "the popular rebellion of the masses."

[Cardenas] The main question in Chile today is how to bring forces together to end the dictatorship. Our policy takes into account the specific political situation prevailing today in the country. We speak openly of rebellion. Others are also speaking of rebellion, although without spelling it out. For instance, Andres Zaldivar's remarks on civil disobedience, unmanageability, are also forms of rebellion. To place the issue of violence at the center of things is not a valid argument but a pretext. For instance, a peaceful demonstration was held on the occasion of Hector Cuevas' funeral. And what did the dictatorship do? It prohibited the people from attending the procession and brutally beat those who attended it. In the face of this, could anyone condemn the people's reaction?

Question: What about the violent methods used by the Manuel Rodriguez Patriotic Front [FPMR]?

[Cardenas] They are not different, but the FPMR decides its own actions, not us. We believe the FPMR is making a significant contribution to the struggle against the dictatorship.

Question: I am asking you this because violence has been a major issue for the Accord.

[Cardenas] We know. That fact had a bearing on our analysis of the Accord and on our reasons for not signing it.

Question: A major bearing?

[Cardenas] Just another factor. People without any moral authority are speaking of violence within the Accord: people who used violence in coups, and the missing or banished people. Instead, they are worried about securing guarantees for the aggressors. We are willing to promote unity, even with the right, to agree on methods of action against the dictatorship. We expect them, however, to show a minimum of modesty after all that has happened.

Question: What about the PCCh's modesty? During the discussions of the Accord, leftist sectors said you would make concessions.

[Cardenas] We have announced both publicly and privately our willingness to discuss ways of building together a path to end the Pinochet regime.

Question: Does that entail the possibility of relinquishing violence?

[Cardenas] It entails the possibility of discussing violence on the basis of the reality we are facing: a dictatorship. All democratic parties are convinced that the people have the right to provide for their own defense. Pinochet has time and again said he will not give up violence. But, if he did give it up -- which is unlikely -- why would we have to use it?

Question: In that case it would be pointless for you to discuss violence with the other parties since it would no longer be an issue.

[Cardenas] The issue of violence will be resolved on the basis of facts, of reality. It is commonly said that violence should be fought, irrespective of its source; violence has its source and one must condemn it taking into account this source. We have confidence in the judgment of all opposition forces. We are certain that if we had the opportunity to discuss the issue we would make progress in our mutual understanding.

Question: Jaime Insunza recently told an Italian magazine that the PCCh had not been invited to joint the Accord because it had a different view of society.

[Cardenas] He is right.

Question: Why?

[Cardenas] The Accord reflects the viewpoint of the center-right and the right. We are aware of the existence of different proposals. This entails a dispute over the leadership of the movement and over the nature of the future post-fascist era. But this dispute can only be resolved through joint action to end the dictatorship. Who is going to decide this? The only party empowered to do so: the people. It is a crime against the democratic struggle to claim that the division was provoked by these disagreements. Violence is also linked to this because the methods used will ultimately shape the future of the country.

Question: In what respect?

[Cardenas] To condemn the use of widespread violence to counter fascist violence leads to an ostensibly less painful path, that of making concessions and of seeking conciliation. Yet, this is indeed the most painful path: it means putting off and postponing that which is urgent.

Question: Insunza said the PCCh is seeking a "progressive democracy." Do you believe you also disagree with the Accord on the concept of democracy?

[Cardenas] Well, the Accord has not outlined the type of democracy Chile has traditionally enjoyed. It is far behind the concept outlined in the constitution that was in force in 1970 (the 1925 Constitution as amended by the PDC). The dictatorship has created a dramatic situation. For instance, the Accord shuns the problem of the huge foreign debt, which makes it imperative to implement major anti-imperialist, antioligarchic changes.

Question: Does the PCCh consider the debt to be a strategic issue?

[Cardenas] Yes. The overall package of problems related to our dependence on U.S. imperialism is tied to this issue. Our economists have made projections; if current conditions persist, our debt will rise to $100 billion by 1999, even though by then we would have already paid a similar amount. This is an urgent subject.

Question: Do you believe some opposition sectors will wait until 1989?

[Cardenas] As Leniz put it, the rightwing seeks to build its future and wants Pinochet to stay on until 1989. This is not strange: it is the plan Langhorne Motley came here to outline. We can not say, however, that other signatories of the Accord will share the same view. Again, the fact that no dates were included in the text of the Accord reflects that the viewpoints of the right have prevailed.

Question: What do you think of the 15 October mobilization?

[Cardenas] It was a great solidarity drive with the detained leaders. It certainly did not match the one staged on 4 September, because adequate preparation and resolve are required for us. It would not be right to compare these two drives.

Question: What do you think of a social agreement?

[Cardenas] We are in favor of it. The current situation requires a political and social agreement encompassing the entire opposition sector but if, due to the social prejudice, this is still not possible, we support a social agreement which, after all, will reflect the thinking of the people themselves.

Question: What if the social agreements were linked to the Accord?

[Cardenas] That would be unfortunate. If the policy adopted by the FECH were followed by other organizations, we would be playing into the hands of the dictatorship. We are accused of being totalitarians; but if one thinks carefully, that policy is totalitarian indeed. We have been coerced to accept a document we had not discussed and which did not even take our viewpoints into account.

Question: If the Accord is applied?

[Cardenas] The thing is that it will not be applied as long as Pinochet is around. But, attention, let us not make a mistake, if we were to choose between a center-right-to-right government and the dictatorship, we will choose the former.

We would, however, adopt a position that would be in line with its character and the interests of the working class. But, if we make an evaluation of the Accord and of how it has been applied until now, it is difficult to find any occasion in which it was applied against Pinochet. It has been applied against the unity of the opposition, against the FECH. Would those people who joined the Accord in good faith sign it again?

PDC LEADER ZALDIVAR STRESSES NEED FOR DIALOGUE

PY110240 Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 1 Nov 85 p A2

[By Andres Zaldivar L.: "Before It Is Too Late"]

[Text] A dispatch from Tacna has reported that "a huge arsenal of weapons was discovered near the Peruvian city of Tacna, near the Chilean border," adding that presumably these weapons were consigned to Chilean extremist movements. Should this unconfirmed report prove to be true, it is advisable to give some thought to its implications and to the future scenarios that may possibly develop in our country. For quite some time already, in my conversations with political leaders of various Western countries both in Europe and America as well as with top government officials who represent diverse ideological lines of thinking although with a common democratic conviction, the possibility that Chile may turn into an area of conflict like the one in Central America has come up as a natural subject, without my bringing it up.

Analyzing the situation, one comes to the conclusion that this is a real danger for various reasons of geopolitics, international conditions, and the internal crisis in its economic and social aspects. The Tacna dispatch, should it be fully confirmed, will demonstrate that this concern is not based on mere speculations but on actual fact that will force us to give priority consideration to the implications it may have. Nobody can doubt that this would be a serious problem for all Chileans and for the entire region as well.

Why should Chile be singled out for such an action? Why should it not be Bolivia, Argentina, Uruguay, or some other country with just as serious economic and social difficulties? For a very simple reason: All these countries can count on solid international support. Their democratization process is followed with sympathy and even with concern. Any attempts by guerrillas to destabilize those regimes will not win the sympathy of any democratic government or political leader, whatever their ideology, or of the communication media, representatives of the cultural world, labor leaders, and Church leaders. Moreover, I dare to say, on the basis of my international contacts, that any action tending to destabilize the emergent Latin American democracies will be openly repudiated by all the aforementioned sectors, and that even those who are sympathetic toward it will keep silent.

But the situation is different in Chile's case. I say this with frankness and pain. Although the conditions in Chile are not the same as those in Nicaragua prior to the downfall of Somoza, just to cite the most recent case in the history of Latin America, we cannot overlook that lesson. The whole world, without exception, loyally supported the armed mobilization in Nicaragua headed by the Sandinist movement, which many years before had already adopted the guerrilla method to topple the dicatorship. Because of Somoza's stubborness in not allowing a democratic solution, and his refusal to begin the dialogue requested by all the citizenry backed by the Catholic Church through the then Archbishop Obando y Bravo at a time of a more serious economic, social, and moral crisis, the result is well-known.

The dictatorship was ousted by force, not only by Sandinist arms but also by the very important social pressure exerted, even in violent form, by large national majorities, which, tired of fruitlessly using persuasion, went to extremes. Thus, against the wishes of the Nicaraguans themselves, Nicaragua became a scene of East-West confrontation.

Perhaps out of false pride, we Chileans often think that what happened in other countries will not happen here. How many times have we affirmed that our democracy was solid, that what happened in other parts of the continent would not happen in Chile? We were the exception.

We were so sure that we started to take liberties with our democratic security. We battered this security so much that it finally broke and the country has had to experience this long interregnum of authoritarian government with all the consequences that can be seen by everyone. Chile cannot be an exception, not even to a possible radicalization.

On the contrary, my honest impression is that the conditions exist to lead us onto that painful and unwanted road. We are in a profound crisis, internationally isolated. Chileans, both those who back the government and dissidents, live in constant tension. The road of reason leading to a solution cannot be clearly discerned. The government reacts to the propositions in the National Accord for Transition to Full Democracy with criticism and even scorn. Answers and actions permitting a dialogue between the Armed Forces and the civilians are not forthcoming.

The great majority of Chileans keep asking for a solution based on good sense. Only small minorities at the extremes proclaim their decision "to advance without compromising": All or nothing, the whole 1980 Constitution or nothing, the defeat of the military regime or nothing. Those small minorities do not have the right to adventurously push the country toward violence. The large majority of Chileans, military and civilians, must impose a solution based on reason, not on force, before it is too late.

I am expressing these thoughts because I am worried about the destiny of Chile, just as are many of my countrymen. I am now inclined to believe that the concern expressed by those political leaders in Europe and America over a possible conflagration of violence in Chile might be becoming more realistic.

Care should be exercised in analyzing that possibility, lest some people, especially within the Armed Forces, be tempted to think that we are strong, that our soldiers are professionally capable, that the topographic conditions favoring that kind of action do not exist in Chile, and so forth. This reasoning cannot be accepted. True, we can resist guerrillas militarily, but at what price, for how long, and with what outcome? What happened in Cuba? What is happening in Nicaragua, in El Salvador, and in other countries beyond Latin America?

One knows when violence begins but not when it ends. Violence tears apart a country in human and material terms. And its Armed Forces are defeated or surrender under poor terms.

It is still possible to react with generosity and reasonableness. Nobody should feel that he is the master of Chile's destiny. Everyone should be willing to give up what he considers to be his legitimate interests. We must negotiate now, while the conditions still exist. The National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy is a step in that direction.

Why can not Chileans decide in a free and open plebiscite the course we will take? Could not the true result of that plebiscite be guaranteed, so that we can determine if the 1980 Constitution as proposed by the government or the propositions of the National Accord are to prevail?

It behooves the Armed Forces and the civilians to sit at the negotiating table so that, for the sake of Chile, a peaceful road for the transition to full democracy can be charted, with loyalty and realism. A solution ought to be found before it is too late.

ANALISIS INTERVIEWS DEMOCRATIC ALLIANCE LEADER

PY121758 Santiago ANALISIS in Spanish 22-28 Oct 85 pp 24, 25

[Interview with Julio Subercaseaux, a leader of the Republican Right and the Democratic Alliance, by an ANALISIS team and Jose Carrasco -- date and place not given; quotation marks as published]

[Text] Julio Subercaseaux, with the oratory of a somewhat traditional parliamentarian who has always been a militant of the Chilean rightist political sector -- but with an antidictatorial position that goes a long way back -- received a standing ovation at the Cariola Theater, where an act of solidarity with the jailed labor leaders was held. In an interview with ANALISIS, he stressed that with a common leader or leadership, the opposition would be able to shorten the days of the current regime, although he expressed pessimism regarding the many errors of the opposition.

[ANALISIS] Mr Subercaseaux, after the last day of mobilization, the opposition again seems to lack the desire for mobilization. To what do you attribute this attitude?

[Subercaseaux] It is true that the opposition is slightly lacking in its desire to mobilize. This is happening because we have agreed on the issues we must carry out jointly. But we lack synchronization, we need to point ourselves in a common direction and we must implement the actions that we have agreed upon. However, we cannot reach an agreement on the tactical plans.

[ANALISIS] Does this lack of synchronization have anything to do with the lack of agreement within the opposition?

[Subercaseaux] Yes, it is evident that the opposition has shelved various projects. But, regarding the overall principles, the disagreement is not very great. We all agree that we must achieve democracy as soon as possible, that we have to change the system, not only the people in power, we agree that the Constitution of 1980 must be appropriately reformed in order to allow a constituent assembly to draft a new constitution, completely different from the current one. The majority of the opposition agrees on these points.

"A sense of direction is needed for what must be done in the short term. For example, the National Accord is not shaping up appropriately. I find that the opposition is tending to play at the game of leadership. It is my belief that we should disseminate our view points and have direct contact with the rank and file."

[ANALISIS] Do you believe that dissemination is the problem?

[Subercaseaux] It is necessary to implement a line of action. But, these are not new problems, they existed in 1983, even in 1982.

[ANALISIS] Then, what is the solution?

[Subercaseaux] In the first place, get the National Accord off the ground. In the second place, try and reach a thorough understanding among all sectors of the opposition.

[ANALISIS] Moreover, observing what happened during the FECH [Student Federation of Chile] elections, it would seem that the National Accord is on the path of division, not unity.

[Subercaseaux] Of course, because there are some people who believe that the Accord is a political group. The Accord is the axis that is to be used to try and unite the civilians into a whole, and this does not mean that political organizations will have to leave the political arena, quite the contrary. Regrettably, it seems that the Democratic Alliance is being overshadowed by the Accord, because some of the Alliance's leaders are seeing something that is not there to be seen.

[ANALISIS] And what is there to be seen within the Accord?

[Subercaseaux] The Accord was created to group the civilians so that a dialogue could be established between the civilians and the military. It is not a political pact, it is being used as a tactical move to try and resume the civilian-military dialogue.

[ANALISIS] With the government?

[Subercaseaux] No. There is no way with the government. What we have to wait for now is to see whether there is any type of reaction within the Armed Forces.

[ANALISIS] And what is the period of time that has been given to the Armed Forces in which to listen to you?

[Subercaseaux] Well, the fact is that they have to see that the expression of the majority is very clear throughout the country.

[ANALISIS] Based on the content of his speeches, what are Pinochet's thoughts?

[Subercaseaux] He is concerned over the Accord. That is evident. His game must be to try and divide, which is what he has done over all these years.

[ANALISIS] Divide to remain in power until 1989?

[Subercaseaux] No. I am convinced that he will try to remain in power until 1997. This is why he does not like the Accord, because it will oblige him to hold proper elections in 1989 at the latest.

[ANALISIS] Are you willing to wait until 1989?

[Subercaseaux] No, I am not willing to wait. But there is another aspect that must be taken into account. I am convinced that Pinochet must be opposed by a person, a name. Unity must be obtained around someone. A leader, a candidate. This would bring matters forward for a lot of people before 1989.

[ANALISIS] Have you got a candidate, a leader?

[Subercaseaux] No. In that regard, I espouse a broad convention. I am opposed to this being handled by a small group. One should not make the mistake of showing preferences among the political parties. The new way to attack Pinochet is to support people who have been active in the opposition and, with rare exceptions, have been punished for their activity. In that way, the people feel better represented. I am referring to our arrested union leaders who have their political leanings but are sacrificing themselves for their trade unions. A case in point, for instance, is that of Hector Cuevas, who was a communist and the leader of the Construction Workers Union, because he always struggled for this trade union.

[ANALISIS] What do you think should be done for the arrested union leader?

[Subercaseaux] A campaign must be launched using the most violent and incisive language possible. It must be stated that rights, including the right to hold peaceful protests, are being violated here. An incisive and precise statement must be issued warning that we will espouse the trade unions' cause until its ultimate consequences.

[ANALISIS] Are you thinking of a national strike, for example?

[Subercaseaux] If we could, we would do it. However, can it be done right now? I believe we must go back to the people. The people must point the way for us to follow. I do not believe that it is appropriate for elites to lead us now.

[ANALISIS] What is your stand on the proposal for holding a plebiscite?

[Subercaseaux] I support everything related to direct consultations with the country's grassroots because it has two very distinct motives. First, to sound out popular opinion and, at the same time, to stir prompt public opinion.

[ANALISIS] The republicans have joined the Democratic Alliance [AD] and the Democratic Intransigence. How can this twofold commitment be explained?

[Subercaseaux] We have authorized some of our party members to join Democratic Intransigence because we believe that that group preserves certain tenets dignifying the opposition. For example, it does not seek to re-establish the state of affairs that existed before 1973. There is always the danger that in these broad pacts, in these broad accords, which include sectors that until recently were pro-government and could just as well continue to be pro-government, some central guidelines are lost. The Democratic Intransigence and its leader, Manuel Sanhueza, hint at the fact that we will not indulge a piecemeal solution here.

[ANALISIS] How would you make this compatible with the National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy?

[Subercaseaux] They are two different things. In my opinion, the National Accord is essentially a tactical move that has served to clarify the situation. For the government, during the Jarpa era, the big issue was that the opposition did not define itself vis-a-vis the communists. Now the communists have not joined the Accord, and they are talking about the Marxists. If the socialists do not join the Accord tomorrow then the government would talk about Christian Democrats and then about the radicals or ourselves. The National Accord for the Transition to Full Democracy has proven that all the objections raised by the government to hinder progress were just excuses.

[ANALISIS] What is your diagnosis concerning the dictatorship's status today?

[Subercaseaux] I believe that where the dictatorship can start growing weak is in the issue concerning the transfer of strategic enterprises. This can affect the Armed Forces.

[ANALISIS] However, don't you believe that this is a forceful issue for the opposition to raise an alternative?

[Subercaseaux] Yes, indeed. Undoubtedly, the military was very critical of Pinochet in 1983 when it realized that the opposition held a majority. The opposition failed to make some proposals that included some nuances of military thinking and, at the same time, showed differences and hesitations. For example, hesitations concerning the Communist Party issue.

[ANALISIS] What is your stand concerning the Communist Party?

[Subercaseaux] That it must be admitted into the democratic system. There is no reason for the Communist Party not to be admitted into the democratic system. It is quite another thing to punish anti-democratic behavior when it occurs. However, there are people who hesitate because they believe that admitting communists is the price to be paid for a civilian-military agreement. The National Accord demonstrated that that was not the price to be paid because the government did not take the hint that there are no communists in the Accord.

[ANALISIS] In your opinion, what supporting pillars are left for Pinochet?

[Subercaseaux] Do you want me to be frank? The long years of political inactivity. It is not the same thing to destabilize a dictator who has been in power for 1 and 1/2 years as it is to destabilize one who has set an unprecedented record in office. There is a sort of inertia that the opposition parties must break with a much clearer discourse than the one uttered thus far.

BRIEFS

NEW REAR ADMIRALS-- Captains Sergio Altamirano Velasquez, German Toledo Lazcano, and Harald Rosenqvist were promoted to the rank of rear admiral on 16 October [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 5 Nov 85 p C3 PY]

ARMY POSTINGS -- President Augusto Pinochet Ugarte has ordered some changes in the directorates of some Army schools and operational units. Lieutenant Colonel Eugenio Covarrubias Valenzuela will be the director of the Noncommissioned Officers School. Colonel Luis Cortes Villa will be the director of the Infantry School. Colonel Jose Zara Holger will be the director of the Paratroopers and Special Forces School. Colonel Osvaldo Acevedo Trujillo will be the commander of the Buin Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Mario Alvarado Verdugo will be the commander of the Caupolican Infantry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Juan Bravo Marin will be the commander of the Cazadores Armored Calvalry Regiment. Lieutenant Colonel Armando Staeding Shaffer will be the commander of the Coraceros Armored Cavalry Regiment [Excerpt][Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 23 Oct 85 p C3 PY]

MAGALLANES UNION BOARD ELECTED -- Punta Arenas (by correspondent Francisco Eterovic) -- The incumbent president of the executive board of the Magallanes oil-workers union, Jose Ruiz di Giorgio, has been re-elected. The other executive board members elected are: Antonio Mimiza, Hugo Morales Guanel, Clemente Galvez, Abdon Hernandez, Hernan Gonzales, and Moises Calisto. [Summary] [Santiago EL MERCURIO in Spanish 2 Nov 85 p C4 PY]

FOREIGN REBELS ALLEGEDLY INVOLVED IN OCCUPATION

PA131611 Paris AFP in Spanish 1910 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 12 Nov (AFP) -- The possible presence of Nicaraguan, Cuban, and Venezuelan guerrillas in the bloody occupation of the Palace of Justice in Bogota last week is being investigated today by the Colombian authorities, according to press sources in this capital. However, there is no official statement to that effect, and the ministers of justice and defense, as well as the national police director, were meeting today at Narino Palace in a cabinet council with Colombian President Belisario Betancur.

The press office of the Defense Ministry and the Administrative Department of Security (DAS) in the meantime, approached by AFP, denied having knowledge of the presence of these foreign guerrillas during the occupation of the Palace of Justice, but noted that all possibilities to that effect are being investigated.

The Colombian liberal daily EL TIEMPO reported today that "rumors had spread indicating that at least four foreign guerrillas participated in the action." EL TIEMPO said that in the occupation "guerrillas Raul, a Cuban; Roque, a Nicaraguan; and Simon and Guillermo, Venezuelans, participated as advisers," and noted that, "of course, these are aliases."

"The four are members of the international brigades collaborating with M-19 [19 April Movement]," the paper concluded.

Investigative Commission Named

PA140308 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The Council of Ministers today created a high-level commission to investigate everyone involved in the takeover and evacuation of the Justice Palace. Following 9 continuous days of discussions within the Council of Ministers, the government today decided to issue a decree creating a special tribunal made up of two judges to be appointed by the Supreme Court of Justice to investigate the events related to the takeover of the Palace of Justice.

These two judges, in their capacity as magistrates, will be in charge of investigating the events for 3 months. If they have not concluded their investigations in 3 months, they will be given 15 more days, Justice Minister Enrique Parejo Gonzalez announced today.

Politicians View Siege

PA140001 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Attorney General Carlos Jimenez Gomez has voiced his opposition to the government's military solution to the Palace of Justice takeover. Nonetheless, the attorney general has asserted that peace efforts must continue at all costs and that in these moments of crisis it is necessary to uphold democracy. The democratic process must be strengthened.

In a public document the attorney general adds that he will continue working on the Peace Commission, even though he considers it a serious mistake that the commission was not consulted when the decision was made to storm the building.

Meanwhile, various presidential candidates and important political leaders have voiced their views concerning last week's serious situation. Alvaro Gomez Hurtado condemned the takeover as unjustified in view of all the guarantees that have been offered. The Conservative candidate added hopefully that only through conserving peace can one maintain democracy and institutions.

New Liberalism candidate Luis Carlos Galan noted that an attempt was made to put the state in a difficult position, in which it was not possible to negotiate, but all effort should have been made to save the lives of the hostages.

Virgilio Barco said in Nemecon that it is very important right now that the Liberal Party be united in order to achieve power and reach a solution to what he described as a chaotic situation in view of the Conservative Party's political leadership.

The Patriotic Unity condemned the resolution of the takeover, describing it as a militarist solution in a devastated land, but it also condemned the M-19 for its risky and desperate action. The Patriotic Unity also requested a serious and impartial investigation.

SUPREME COURT RELOCATES, ELECTS NEW PRESIDENT

PA131422 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpts] The controversy unleashed in Colombia as a result of the events related to the occupation of the Palace of Justice has gone beyond our borders and has been analyzed by many world leaders. There is definite international support for the stand adopted by the government in response to the criminal attack.

Today the magistrates who survived last week's tragedy held their first meeting.

[Begin unidentified reporter recording] The State Council offices will operate at the Casa de la Moneda, while the Supreme Court offices will be installed at the house where writer Rafael Pombo was born. An unidentified official said that the State Council saved only the secretariat of section 3. At least 80 percent of the files in section 3 were saved.

The 12 magistrates met today throughout the morning, and they decided to form a commission to investigate the events at the Justice Palace. They also decided on procedures to elect the 12 new magistrates who will form the Supreme Court of Justice. The new president of the Court is Fernando Uribe Restrepo. Regarding the commission that will be formed to investigate the events, there has been much progress and details will be published soon. [end recording]

BETANCUR SPEAKS AT POLICE ANNIVERSARY CEREMONY

PA082135 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] The National Police today celebrated its 94th anniversary with a grand graduation and promotion ceremony, presided over by Colombian President Belisario Betancur. The ceremony was spoiled by a torrential rain that turned the General Santander School parade grounds into a huge puddle. President Betancur took this opportunity to stress the importance of the services offered the nation by the National Police.

[Begin Betancur recording] Today, more than ever, the military, police, and security forces, together with the government and the president of the Republic, are united by their determination. We will continue to search for that much-wanted peace; we will continue to work hard, without a single moment of rest, in search of a way to protect the lives, honor, and property of our citizens, as established in the Constitution. [end recording]

EXTRADITION OF 2 WOMEN TO U.S. AUTHORIZED

PA131805 Paris AFP in Spanish 2105 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 11 Nov (AFP) — The extradition to the United States of two women, presumably linked to drug trafficking, was authorized today by Colombian President Belisario Betancur. The decision, revealed by the Press Office of the Presidency of the Republic, pertains to Bertha Paez de Gonzalez and Evelyn Garzon de Escobar, under custody in a local prison. They are the first two Colombian women whose extradition has been granted by Betancur, who last April ordered the extradition of another woman, of German nationality, who later died in a prison in San Diego, California.

Betancur authorized the extradition based on the favorable opinion of the Supreme Court of Justice before its installations were occupied by M-19 [19 April Movement] leftist guerrillas last week.

Paez de Gonzalez is wanted by a Florida state district court, charged with conspiracy to introduce into the country a prohibited substance and having it in her possession with the intent to distribute.

The executive resolution maintains that Paez de Gonzalez associated with Marlen Navarro, known as the queen of coca, and other people to import the cocaine from Colombia to the United States. The U.S. court had set the date for her trial on 14 1982 [date as received].

2 BOMBS EXPLODE IN MEDELLIN; REBELS BLAMED

PA131344 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Two bombs exploded in Medellin last night, and the National Liberation Army's Che Guevara Commando is being held responsible for the attack.

The bombs exploded 10 minutes apart. One of the bombs exploded in the Sports Clothes Warehouse in downtown Medellin. The second partially destroyed a radio and television repair shop in western Medellin. The property damage resulting from the attacks was estimated at 4 million pesos. The metropolitan police has set into motion special operations to prevent outbreaks of violence, official sources said.

3d BRIGADE CONTINUES OPERATIONS IN SILVIA

PA131621 Bogota Television Service in Spanish 1730 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Troops from the 3d Army Brigade continue their military operations in the area of Silvia, Cauca Department, where there was a clash with the National Guerrilla Coordinating Board last Saturday. A total of 10 soldiers were killed and 9 wounded. The authorities have found the bodies of five guerrillas.

LATE REPORT: TOWN DISAPPEARS AFTER VOLCANO ERUPTS

PA141249 Paris AFP in Spanish 1224 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota, 14 Nov (AFP) -- The cotton-growing and agricultural town of Armero, 120 km west of Bogota, disappeared under a layer of mud this morning after Volcan del Nevado del Ruiz (5,399 m) erupted after snow melted, the police reported. According to a census of the population made in 1973, Armero had a population of approximately 21,000 in the urban sectors and another 24,000 in the rural areas.

Extent of Damage Confirmed

PA141310 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1222 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] After receiving calls from listeners in various parts of Colombia, information that has been confirmed is as follows: In Armero, almost total destruction; in Ambalema and Mariquitan, some damage; in Honda, Herbeo, Murillo, and Merida, a rain of ashes but no damage; in Chinchina, the second largest city of Caldas -- one must recall that Chinchina has 24,000 inhabitants, almost as big as Armero -- the Chinchina River caused serious damage, but the magnitude has not been established.

It has been fully confirmed that Armero has disappeared and that all its inhabitants were wiped out as a result of the explosion of the volcano. The second city affected was Chinchina, although the magnitude of the damages in that city cannot be compared with Armero.

Governor Estimates 15,000 Killed

PA141444 Paris AFP in Spanish 1420 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Armero, 14 Nov (AFP) -- According to Tolima Department Governor Eduardo Alzate, the Ruiz Volcano catastrophe caused a mud slide that buried the town of Armero and killed 15,000 people. Governor Alzate said that, based on an inspection he conducted aboard a helicopter a few minutes ago, he estimated the number of victims at over 15,000.

The department chief informed President Belisario Betancur via radiotelephone about the tragedy, adding that at least 75 percent of the city had disappeared.

Betancur Travels To Zone

PA141513 Bogota Emisoras CARACOL Network in Spanish 1447 GMT 14 Nov 85

[Text] Bogota -- The following towns have been declared to be in a state of emergency: Herveo, Fesno, Lerida, Payan, and Chinchina, which are located in the danger zone due to the rise in the levels of the rivers that receive their waters from the Nevado del Ruiz. President Belisario Betancur has been receiving reports throughout the night and this morning regarding the disaster caused by the melting of the snow of the Arenas crater. The president traveled to the disaster zone a few moments ago.

PRESIDENT VISITS VENEZUELA, DOMINICAN REPUBLIC

PA131505 Paris AFP in Spanish 1448 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Quito, 13 Nov (AFP) — Ecuadoran President Leon Febres Cordero left at 0925 today for a 6-day visit to Venezuela in response to an invitation from his Venezuelan counterpart, Jaime Lusinchi. Febres Cordero will begin a 3-day visit to the Dominican Republic on Monday, responding to an invitation from President Salvador Jorge Blanco of that nation.

On Thursday, 21 November, he will spend several hours in San Juan, Puerto Rico, before returning to Quito.

The topics which the Ecuadoran president will broach with his Venezuelan and Dominican counterparts are: the Central American crisis, Latin American disarmament, the foreign debt, modifications to the Andean subregional pact, terrorism, and drug trafficking.

The official retinue includes Foreign Minister Edgar Teran, the industries, commerce, and integration minister, ranking government officials, and 25 Ecuadoran businessmen.

FEBRES CORDERO PROPOSES LATIN AMERICAN OPEC

PA082000 Paris AFP in Spanish 1744 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Quito, 8 Nov (AFP) — Ecuadoran oil production has increased to 292,000 barrels per day [BPD] the highest in 1985. By the end of this year it will reach 300,000 barrels, as planned by the government of President Leon Febres Cordero, surpassing the 183,000 BPD assigned to it by the OPEC.

It was reported today that the new record was set on Thursday thanks to an increase in the production of the field operated by the Ecuadoran State Petroleum Corporation (CEPE) in the northern Amazon region, the secondary recovery of the Shushufindi field, and a greater production at the Cononaco field.

CEPE reported drilling new wells, installation of flow and transfer lines, secondary recovery, and other works that will permit an increase of 25,000 BPD over current production.

Together with Venezuela, Ecuador is one of the two Latin American members of OPEC, an organization that has rejected an Ecuadoran request to increase its production quota from 183,000 to 300,000 BPD. Of its current production, the country exports approximately 140,000 BPD, which represented 70 percent of its foreign exchange revenues.

Ecuador has noted that it will continue to increase its production because this has a marginal effect on the total world production and no influence on the international oil market, where 50 million BPD are sold.

Febres Cordero stated this week that he favors the creation of a Latin American OPEC and proposed that OPEC establish quotas using demographic criteria. He said that while OPEC refuses to increase the Ecuadoran production quota, "it yields to requests from Iran and Iraq so that they can continue a fratricidal war."

He also noted that "countries with a population smaller than or equal to ours have higher production quotas that are a burden on the oil market." Ecuador does not want to create problems for OPEC, "but from doing that to being punished the way we are is definitely unacceptable to us," the leader added, stressing that "we will maintain our sovereign and just stand."

Meanwhile, the Middle East Economic Survey (MEES), close to Saudi oil sources, said that Ecuador is among 10 of the 13 OPEC members that have exaggerated their overproduction in relation to the assigned quota. However, Ecuador has repeatedly stated that all its production, contrary to other members, is publicly announced and easily verifiable by OPEC agencies.

SINGLE EXCHANGE RATE ADOPTED FOR DOLLAR

PA131419 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1130 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Monetary Board President Raul Clemente Huerta has reported that the Monetary Board adopted on Tuesday a single exchange rate for the official and free exchange markets, which entails a change from 66.50 to 95 sucres to the U.S. dollar. To this effect, President Leon Febres Cordero issued Decree No 1304 of 12 November changing the rate from 66.50 to 95 sucres per dollar.

Huerta noted that the new rate involves a legal but not technical devaluation. The president has not affected the purchasing power of the sucre. The adoption of this measure will benefit the country's exporters and producers and will not have an impact on the prices of imported goods, he emphasized.

DEFENSE MINISTRY ORDERS CHANGES IN HIGH COMMAND

PA102245 Paris AFP in Spanish 1515 GMT 10 Nov 85

[Text] Quito, 10 Nov (AFP) -- It was reported here today that in a series of orders by the Defense Ministry Air Force General Frank Vargas has been appointed joint chief of staff of the Ecuadoran Armed Forces. He replaces Admiral Santiago Coral, who has asked to be put on "available" status.

The changes occurred when Coral and Navy Vice Admirals Anibal Carrillo and Ramon Apolo asked simultaneously for "available" status. Coral, who was the Navy's commanding general, was also head of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces.

Vice Admiral Fernando Alfaro Echeverria is the new commanding general of the Navy.

In addition, Defense Minister General Luis Pineiros has apointed Division General Jorge Asanza under secretary of defense. He replaces Carrillo.

So far, the only vacant position is Navy chief of staff, which had been occupied by Apolo.

GOVERNMENT CANCELS SOVIET FISHING LICENSES

PY131502 Paris AFP in Spanish 1413 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Lima, 13 Nov (AFP) -- It has been officially reported here that the Peruvian Government today cancelled the fishing licenses granted to Sovryflot, a Soviet state corporation, for the use of plants that process hydrobiological resources for direct human consumption that are located aboard 10 factory ships. The measure also includes the operation of plants that process fishmeal and oil from fish leftovers for indirect human consumption.

The Navy Ministry, which ordered the cancellation, justitified cancelling the fishing licenses which were granted in 1984 but were not renewed by the National Extraction Directorate.

ECONOMY MINISTER DISCUSSES FOREIGN DEBT

PY139220 Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 31 Oct 85 p A4

[Interview with Luis Alva Castro, Economy and Prime Minister, by unidentified reporter -- date and time not given]

[Text] [Reporter] Sir: Once again the foriegn debt issue is the center of attention for the entire country. There is concern in this regard at all national levels. What can you tell us in regard to this issue?

[Alva Castro] First of all we must explain some concepts. A fraction of the medium and short-term debt that the Peruvian Government has contracted with the U.S. commercial banking sector has been declared as "value impaired". Therefore, it is not, as some say, that Peru's foreign credit or foreign debt has been declared of impaired value. It is a measure that concerns only a fraction of the foreign debt.

[Reporter] Who is responsible for making this decision?

[Alva Castro] The Foreign Loans Supervision Law went into effect in November 1983 in the United States. This is an interagency committee that meets every 3 months to study the situation of each of the countries that have contracted debts with the U.S. private banking sector. Debtor countries that are facing difficulties can be placed in three categories: substandard, value impaired, and write-off.

[Reporter] What is the present situation of the Peruvian foreign debt?

[Alva Castro] Well, if we are to speak correctly, we have to refer to the present condition of those credits that the U.S. private banking sector has granted to Peru in the medium and long-term. These credits were qualified as "substandard" as of December 1984 because the Peruvian Government stopped paying interest for over 90 days. Since the beginning of 1985, the Peruvian Government stopped paying interest for more than 180 days, and this is why our credit was placed in the "value impaired" category.

[Reporter] Why was the announcement made at this time?

[Alva Castro] During the meeting held in July 1985, the interagency subcommittee reviewed the situation of the Peruvian debt which, in keeping with U.S. law, was in fact under the value impaired category. The interagency committee recommended a public announcement in this regard but the political subcommittee recommended waiting. This is not a new situation since in his speech to the UN General Assembly, President Garcia had already noted that the Peruvian debt was in the "value impaired" category.

[Reporter] According to you, this is a declaration that affects the U.S. banking sector. Is this correct?

[Alva Castro] It is a U.S. law and naturally it is applicable to the U.S. banking sector. Its objective is to force those banks that have clients who do not pay their debts to maintain the necessary monetary reserves.

[Reporter] What is the total amount of the debt which has been placed in the "value impaired" category by the U.S. banking system?

[Alva Castro] The debt totals $1.05 billion. According to U.S. law, the banks have to place $160 million in reserve.

[Reporter] Does this measure affect Peru?

[Alva Castro] Yes, it does but not in the manner that many people, including politicians, believe it does.

[Reporter] Does it affect Peruvian trade and industry?

[Alva Castro] The short-term foreign commercial loans will not be affected. These credits have been, are, and will continue to be looked after. The Reserves Bank has enough currency to do this.

[Reporter] Isn't this an emphatic statement?

[Alva Castro] Indeed it is. It is an emphatic statement. Industry and commerce can rely on the fact that they will have their short-term credit loans as usual.

[Reporter] Are you referring to letters of credit with the U.S. banking system?

[Alva Castro] These short-term credits for the business and industrial sector total about $290 million. Of this total, only a third ($100 million) is contracted from U.S. banks. The commercial and industrial sectors have facilities available to carry out these operations with banks from all countries, including those in the United States.

[Reporter] Does this measure affect the public, the people on the street?

[Alva Castro] No, not all. These long and medium-term credits that U.S. private banks have granted to Peru were made over a year ago.

[Reporter] Can the affected banks initiate court actions to impound Peruvian properties and accounts abroad?

[Alva Castro] In principle, yes. But in practice it is unlikely for two reasons: Peruvian properties and accounts are at institutions where they cannot be impounded; and second, our private U.S. creditors know that we have stopped payments but have not repudiated our debts. It would be a hostile, ungrateful, and an exaggerated reaction.

[Reporter] Does this involve the U.S. Government?

[Alva Castro] This afternoon I will meet with State Under Secretary for South American Affairs Roberto Gelbard. I have also talked with the U.S. ambassador in Lima on several occasions. There is concern, but also cordiality on the part of the Washington government.

[Reporter] Can Peruvian exports be impounded...?

[Alva Castro] Our exports are usually paid for on delivery at Peruvian ports.

[Reporter] What is your opinion of the Peruvian external credit situation?

[Alva Castro] Irreproachable.

[Reporter] Are you that sure, Mr Minister?

[Alva Castro] Peru's external credit position has not been affected. I am sure.

[Reporter] Can you g ive some evidence to support your assertion?

[Alva Castro] A financial mission from the FRG is visiting Lima. Soon I will sign, on behalf of the Peruvian Government, credit documents granted to us by the FRG Government for a total of $100 million.

[Reporter] What types of credits?

[Alva Castro] Fifty million DM for the Technical Cooperation Program, 50 million DM for the Bank of Materials, Arequipa and Tinajones water supply, and improvement of hospitals, 117 million DM for the additional Jequetepeque-Zana Agreement, and others.

[Reporter] Are our obligations with the FRG being paid?

[Alva Castro] Yes, within the limits we have set.

[Reporter] Is the FRG a privileged creditor?

[Alva Castro] That word should not be used. Peru services the debt of those countries that let us have a surplus in our balance of payments.

[Reporter] Mr Minister, you gave the example of a country with which our financial relations are good, the FRG. Can you give another example?

[Alva Castro] Yes, Japan. In Tokyo I talked with Minister Nakasone about the creation of a Peruvian-Japanese commission that will meet in the coming weeks to discuss questions of common interest.

We have important projects in our hands.

[Reporter] There is an ethical question: The freeze on savings certificates affects those who trusted the government, which pegs their dollars at 14,000 soles in contrast to the dollars of, say, a drug trafficker who can sell them to the Central Bank at 17,000 or 18,000 soles.

[Alva Castro] This is a question that deserves special attention from the government. I can give an explanation: The holders of savings certificates are not being mistreated, because the banks are paying an annual interest on those certificates.

[Reporter] How much is that interest, Mr Minister?

[Alva Castro] Five percent per year in dollars. The banks have to pay the same interest the Central Bank pays on legal reserves.

[Reporter] We will conduct a survey among the public and the banks to see who collects and who pays this 5 percent in dollars.

[Alva Castro] That's a good idea.

[Reporter] Do you believe that the idea of freezing the savings certificates is correct?

[Alva Castro] We have to convert savings in dollars into savings in soles, we have to "dedollarize" savings. The Central Bank's foreign reserves have been strengthened.

[Reporter] Could those deposits be unfrozen before next April?

[Alva Castro] We are studying that possibility. A measure to that effect might be implemented before next April. But please keep in mind that the freeze is only relative, because importers can use their certificates to import goods and materials for productive purposes and the stock exchange offers good opportunities for the investment of soles obtained for certificates.

[Reporter] Finally, are you optimistic?

[Alva Castro] I am realistic. I believe that it is very important to clarify the ideas at this time. Please remember that disinformation and anxiety are the most harmful factors in the financial world. Correct information is, therefore, quite valuable.

BARRANTES FAILS TO ATTEND UNITED LEFT MEETING

PY121321 Lima EL DIARIO MARKA in Spanish 20 Oct 85 p 4

[Text] Representatives of member parties of the United Left [IU] who attended an IU plenary meeting have made exclusive comments to EL DIARIO MARKA on the issues discussed at the meeting.

IU Coordinator Genaro Ledesma was able to convene representatives of all IU member parties for the first time since the inauguration of the new government. The meeting will continue next Wednesday.

In an atmosphere of self-criticism and in the absence of IU President Alfonso Barrantes Lingan, the IU National Executive Committee convened last Friday and reached valuable conclusions that, in the opinion of those who attended the meeting, will benefit the Peruvian left.

Dispensing with what was already becoming a bad habit, everyone was on time and even waited an hour for Barrantes to arrive. Since Barrantes never arrived, the meeting started without him.

The first round of speeches were made by representatives of the Union of the Revolutionary Left (UNIR). Alberto Moreno said the current IU crisis "is manageable, but a distinction must be drawn between the APRA [American Popular Revolutionary Alliance] and the left because the difficulty in distinguishing between them has damaged the popular movement."

Later, Senator Javier Diaz Canseco spoke for the Unified Mariateguist Party [Partido Unificado Mariateguista]. He endorsed the UNIR's position that the IU crisis is manageable and that a distinction had not been drawn between the APRA and the left. He said new forms of struggle should be designed within the IU to successfully challenge the APRA and the government of Alan Garcia.

Jorge del Prado, president of the Peruvian Communist Party, made a brief evaluation of Barrantes' tenure as IU president and proposed Barrantes' re-election. He added that he was not afraid of sharing views with the APRA to benefit the people. He mentioned the case of the oil contracts, which were not only revised but rescinded.

Benza Pluker, a member of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, harshly criticized the ruling party and cited the brutal action of police forces during the eviction of poor residents from the Garagay estate, where a 17-year-old man was shot to death. "This is tangible proof of how the chain of command is obeyed by the police through the APRA...."

Manuel Dammert, president of the Revolutionary Communist Party, voiced support for the position of Barrantes Lingan, mayor of Lima and current IU president. However, he went on to propose confusing and controversial ideas that no one understood and that ultimately were not included in the final discussion.

Speaking for independent members, Henry Pease outlined the problems of the Lima mayoralty and charged that parallel organizations are causing IU militants to withdraw from various city organizations.

Finally, the representative of the Popular Front of Workers, Peasants, and Students emphasized the need to draw a distinction between the IU and APRA, and supported Diaz Canseco's position that the IU should put up a fight to the APRA not only in Congress but primarily "on the streets and markets, where the Peruvian people are genuinely represented," said Senator Ledesma.

Later, several delegates proposed a rotating board of national secretaries to end the perpetuation in office of individuals who are damaging the IU. They noted that care should be taken not to indulge in dangerous "reformism" similar to that of Mexico.

Ledesma said the IU problems were rather serious because they were causing "drowsiness" and were producing incapable, second-echelon leaders who are divorced from their leaders.

"After next Wednesday's meeting, the IU will issue a statement on the payment of the foreign debt, terrorism, ideological affiliation, and the possibility of initiating a process of change within the IU front," Ledesma said.

Barrantes said he could not attend because he had "Latin American obligations to fulfill".

LUSINCHI, ZHAO SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENTS

PA131509 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] This morning Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi and PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang signed three bilateral cooperation agreements on economic, industrial, and cultural activities. Premier Zhao Ziyang had previously discussed possible strategies to increase trade activities between the two countries with members of the private industrial and commercial sectors. The current export policies in the two countries were analyzed at the Foreign Trade Institute, ICE. Aspects such as customs regulations and geographical positions were mentioned, among others, as important factors for development. Here is ICE President Simon Izaguirre:

[Begin recording, in progress] ...the PRC premier agreed with us on all the possibilities we have previously mentioned. He fully agreed on the need to implement and expand our trade relations and perhaps make Venezuela the most important Latin American economic and commercial partner for the PRC. [end recording]

Of course, President Jaime Lusinchi endorsed the recommendations made by the economic sector and also stressed the importance of exchanging political and cultural ideas.

[Begin Lusinchi recording, in progress] ...that this friendship may grow stronger in the future and forever, that Venezuela and China may continue to strengthen these [word indistinct] relations, and struggling together in the international community for these principles of common interest. [end recording].

During this meeting Premier Zhao Ziyang invited President Lusinchi to visit the PRC.

Agreements Detailed

PA131632 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Maria Teresa Gutierrez report]

[Text] The PRC and Venezuelan Governments today signed three agreements on oil, commercial, and cultural cooperation at Miraflores Palace. The ceremony, at which PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang and President Jaime Lusinchi were present, was held at the Sol del Peru Room following a meeting between the two officials in President Lusinchi's office which lasted over 1 and 1/2 hours.

The agreement on scientific and technical cooperation in the field of oil exploration stipulates that all activities under this agreement will be governed by the framework of the current laws and regulations of the two countries. The document also notes that joint technological research and development programs as well as training programs for technical personnel in the various activities of the oil industry will be carried out. The agreement will be valid for 5 years and can be automatically extended for an additional 5 years.

Concerning the trade agreement, the PRC and Venezuela will grant each other most-favored-nation status with regard to customs taxes, foreign trade formalities, and the exchange of import and export products.

Regarding the implementation of the cultural cooperation agreement, the two nations seek to exchange governmental delegations to analyze and study the developments of both nations in this field.

Party Leaders View Visit

PA131656 Caracas Television Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Hours before leaving our country, PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang talked with leaders of AD [Democratic Action], COPEI [Social Christian Party], and MAS [Movement to Socialism], who concurred that the visit by the Chinese official opens the door to bilateral relations in many fields.

[Begin recording] [MAS leader Pompeyo Marquez] We believe that this will expand Venezuela's political and diplomatic relations with such an important country as China and will also represent a contribution to detente, peace, and rapprochement among the countries of the Third World, to which both the PRC and Venezuela belong.

[COPEI leader Rafael Caldera] These relations at the nation-to-nation level are very advisable and useful. China is undoubtedly a great country, and if we succeed in finding a market for some of our products there, you can imagine. Zhao said that he stated in Brazil that if each Chinese peasant drank one cup of coffee a day, the entire world's coffee production would be insufficient.

[AD Secretary General Manuel Penalver] The Chinese are opening their doors to the entire world, and for them Venezuela is an important country with which to establish commercial relations. I think that the talks between the premier and President Lusinchi will be successful. [end recording]

Zhao Ends Visit

PA131413 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0051 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] Caracas, 12 Nov (DPA) -- PRC Premier Zhao Ziyang returned to his country today after an official 4-day visit to Venezuela.

During his stay here Zhao met with Venezuelan President Jaime Lusinchi, Foreign Minister Simon Alberto Consalvi, and several Venezuelan political leaders. The main topics of the talks were political, cultural, economic, and social relations.

Agreements contemplating the mutual development of cooperation in the economic, commercial, and cultural fields were signed during the Chinese dignitary's visit.

PRESIDENT AVERS COUNTRY WILL OVERCOME CRISIS

PA132241 Mexico City XEW Television in Spanish 1300 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Excerpt] President Miguel de la Madrid asserted yesterday during a speech to a group of representatives from Morelos, led by Governor Lauro Ortega, at the presidential residence of Los Pinos that Mexico will overcome its economic crisis and embark on its national reconstruction. The Mexican president asserted that we will prove we are a nation that knows how to adopt extraordinary and intense measures, respecting all the Mexicans' rights and improving our democratic life.

The head of the executive branch asserted that many of the problems afflicting Mexico are due to a unjust, anarchic, and disorganized international economy. He added that the Mexicans must admit that mistakes have always been made in internal tasks. President de la Madrid said that the harmonization of legitimate interests between peasants, workers, businessmen, and middle class, professionals, students, and news media is needed in the country to overcome the difficult economic problems we have had to withstand.

SOURCES SAY NICARAGUA 'BOGS DOWN' CONTADORA

PA131606 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0345 GMT 13 Nov 85

[By Antonio Ortega]

[Text] Mexico City, 12 Nov (EFE) -- Nicaragua's decision not to sign the Contadora Group peace document bogs down the pacification process 2 weeks before the date fixed for the signing of the document by the five Central American nations, Mexican diplomatic sources told EFE today. Yesterday, Monday, the Sandinist government announced its decision not to ratify the peace document due to discrepancies concerning the control of weapons and the level of military forces and the U.S. aggression.

Mexican circles close to the Foreign Secretariat commented that the Nicaraguan decision is most unfortunate because it obstructs the Contadora process, although they believed that there may be valid reasons related to the pressures exerted from various sectors on Nicaragua. The Managua government was the first to agree to sign the document in 1984, when the Governments of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Honduras opposed its signing, which caused a revision of the text, particularly in reference to systems of control and verification.

Several months ago Nicaragua declared its willingness to sign the document, but its position has changed since the Central American crisis has worsened in what a diplomat, who asked not to be identified, called the reaction of the blow and counterblow, which results in the radicalization of positions.

The sources approached by EFE said that Nicaragua now apparently wishes to return to the 1984 document and also to bring the United States into the process directly, as the Sandinists had asked on one occasion, as a condition for signing that the Ronald Reagan administration return to the negotiating table with the Sandinists.

The Contadora Group has reiterated the need for the Central American governments to express specifically their political willingness by signing the pacification document.

Previously, sources close to the group commented that the most important thing at the moment was the signing of the document, even though some aspects were not yet complete, such as those of control and verification.

Diplomatic circles approached in Mexico believe that the Sandinist announcement creates a bad atmosphere, saying that the decision may be understandable, but nevertheless unfortunate. Contadora intended to have the signing of the peace document between 22 and 27 November, but now everything may return to the starting point, as in January 1983, when the Governments of Colombia, Mexico, Panama, and Venezuela, created the group.

Throughout the period of political negotiation in the search for a peaceful solution of the problems in the region, the members of the group had insisted that the responsibility for reaching an agreement or the failure of the efforts lay with the governments of the area. The apparent hardening of the Nicaraguan position poses a new obstacle for Contadora and could even influence the results of the San Jose II meeting now underway in Luxembourg, which seeks to create a mechanism of cooperation among the EEC, Spain, and Portugal with the Central American countries.

MEXICO, CUBA INITIATE SCIENTIFIC EXCHANGE

FL121850 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 0325 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Mexico City, 11 Nov (NOTIMEX) -- At the National Orthopedics Institute of the Mexican Secretariat of Health and Public Assistance, a seminar on braces was inaugurated today as part of the scientific exchange program of Mexico and Cuba.

A secretariat spokesman said that the seminar, which is being given by the director of the Frank Pais Orthopedic Hospital of Cuba, Rodrigo Alvarez Cambras, is part of a scientific agreement signed recently by Mexico and Cuba. The agreement covers support and cooperation in diverse medical and scientific aspects of common interest, technological transfer, and personnel training including scholarships, courses of studies, and seminars on theoretical and clinical aspects of orthopedics.

The agreement also covers attention to sports traumas, the formation of tissue banks to be used for implants, trauma assistance, orthopedics, and others.

COSTA RICA

MONGE COMMENTS ON 'LATIN AMERICAN TERRORISM'

PA111750 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] President Luis Alberto Monge has commented on the M-19 [19 April Movement] seizure of the Colombian Palace of Justice, saying that in Latin America, terrorism -- although it is being carried out by different groups -- has become a true international organization.

He said: All the Costa Rican people are upset with barbaric terrorist actions such as this one carried out by the M-19 in Colombia, an action that took the lives of distinguished Colombian court officials.

Yesterday, Monge Alvarez sent a message of solidarity to President Belisario Betancur and the Colombian people, because this has not been an aggression against the Colombian Government, but one against the Colombian people, at whose side we are, he said.

President Monge believes that all the terrorist organizations are linked into a criminal international organization. He cautioned that while it is true that Costa Rica has been free of this, it is necessary to be on guard because terrorist organizations have already set foot in America.

Monge regretted the events in Bogota and noted that the Costa Rican people are at the side of others enduring criminal terrorist aggressions. He said that all nations that love peace and liberty must unite to open a common front to face international terrorism.

NICARAGUAN APPROACH TO CONTADORA CRITICIZED

PA140039 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 2239 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] San Jose, 13 Nov (DPA) -- Gerardo Trejos, Costa Rican acting foreign minister, said today at an impromptu news conference in San Jose that "Nicaragua has already buried the Contadora Group." Trejos said: "The Nicaraguan Government made a mistake by announcing that it will not sign the Contadora Document."

Trejos added: "The counterrevolutionary activities cannot be stopped by the United States signing a protocol, but rather through the implementation of the "Peace Document." "The Nicaraguan Government's attitude proves that what Marcel Niedergan said in an article published by the Paris daily LE MONDE is true, in the sense that "the nine Nicaraguan commanders are not willing to give up their revolutionary dreams, their project for a society that looks more like the Cuban society each day, or their unrealistic utterances," he said.

Regarding Costa Rica's future attitude in view of the Nicaraguan decision, Trejos said that the Costa Ricans have "neutrality as their weapon in the military conflicts."

"If Nicaragua attacks Costa Rica, it will face the same fate as Napoleon Bonaparte's troops when they invaded Spain," he said. He stressed that "in the hypothetical case of a Nicaraguan attack, the Costa Rican people will reply."

For his part, Costa Rican former Foreign Minister Fernando Volio said that "Contadora was the Sandinists' battle horse [caballo de batalia]."

Former Foreign Minister Bernd Niehaus said: "What the Contadora Group should do now is to continue its struggle within the institutions of the inter-American system." Gonzalo Facio, who was foreign minister from 1970-78, said: "There is an advantage to the Nicaraguan Government's attitude, which is that the matter is totally clear now, because Nicaragua has finally shown its real self to the world through Contadora."

NICARAGUAN BOAT, CREW DETAINED BY GUARDSMEN

PA120143 San Jose Radio Impacto in Spanish 1830 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] A Nicaraguan vessel was detained by Civil Guard authorities in the sector of Barra del Colorado. The vessel carried seven Nicaraguans who were detained, Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza stated. Up to now it is not known why the vessel entered Costa Rican waters as it was detained in the Colorado River in Costa Rican territory. The vessel and its crew will be taken to Puerto Limon where the national security authorities will take charge of the case. Apparently it involved merchant fishermen, but this has not been confirmed, Public Security Minister Benjamin Piza Carranza added.

Patrol Boat Fired Upon

PA131836 San Jose LA PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 7 Nov 85 p 9

[Text] Members of the Civil Guard stationed in the delta of the Costa Rica River near Agua Dulce Lake, on the Atlantic coast, opened fire on a Sandinist patrol boat that trespassed Costa Rica's territorial waters at 1100 yesterday.

According to Civil Guard Director Colonel Oscar Vidal, the Nicaraguan-flag launch was sighted by the Costa Rican authorities approximately 200 meters from their position, prompting them to immediately open fire on it. The Sandinist patrol boat reacted by altering its course and moving out of Costa Rican waters without responding to the attack.

The Civil Guard is drafting a report on the incident to send to the Costa Rican Public Security Ministry, which in turn will pass it on to the Foreign Ministry. Meanwhile, absolute calm has reportedly reigned along the border area over the past several weeks. There have been reports of heavy clashes, the sounds of which are heard inside Costa Rican territory, but they have taken place on the Nicaraguan side of the border. It was learned that a group of approximately 50 refugees entered the country after they fled the area of those clashes. It had been several days since refugee entries were last reported.

EL SALVADOR

DUARTE ON TRIP TO U.S., FRANCE, SPAIN

PA131406 San Salvador Channel 12 Television in Spanish 0300 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] President Jose Napoleon Duarte returned to the country this afternoon after visiting France, Spain, and the United States. Carlos Armando Rivera reports:

[Begin recording] [Rivera] President Jose Napoleon Duarte said today upon his arrival in the country that he supports the position adopted by his Colombian counterpart Belisario Betancur, who authorized a military intervention at the Justice Palace following its occupation by the leftist M-19 [19 April Movement] group. Duarte said Betancur acted in defense of democracy.

Duarte completed his trip to the United States, France, and Spain accompanied by his wife and daughter Ines Guadalupe Duarte Duran, who was recently freed by the guerrillas. He was welcomed at the Comalapa International Airport by the diplomatic corps accredited in our country and by the cabinet members. Later on, Duarte gave a news conference at the airport, to explain the objectives of his European and U.S. trip.

[Duarte, in progress] ...Reagan informed me that on the same day of my arrival, he had signed a document granting special aid for the state security process, in other words, support for the public security systems. I also made a request to the U.S. Congress -- as part of the struggle against terrorism -- of $54 million for the Central American region. As you can see, I have not only requested aid for El Salvador but for the defense of all of Central America as well, since only by obtaining security against the terrorist system that is being promoted in Central America will we be able to achieve peace.

Ungo and Zamora [Guillermo Ungo and Ruben Zamora, FDR president and secretary general respectively] hurried to Spain as soon as they learned that I was there. Apparently they were in Bulgaria, or in some other country, and they wanted to arrive in Spain on the day of my departure. Of course, I said that I would not hold talks under those terms. If they want to talk about peace, if they want to join the democratic process, if they are willing to give up the path of terrorism and of the FMLN, I am always willing to hold talks under these terms. However, as I have said, I will never hold talks under the terms of achieving power by force or through weapons.

[Rivera] President Duarte said that U.S. President Ronald Reagan signed a document approving $111 million in aid for the security forces. [end recording]

REBEL STATION SAYS AIR FORCE BOMBING KILLS 2

PA131627 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] Attention national and foreign press, attention Salvadoran people: We are reporting that in this afternoon's indiscriminate bombing by four A-37 Dragonfly planes of the Duarte regime's genocidal Air Force, two civilians were killed and three were wounded in El Jocotillo.

We report that in the indiscriminate bombing of El Jocotillo this afternoon by four airplanes sent by the North Americans, by imperialism, two civilians were killed and three were wounded. We denounce the constant violation of human rights by the Air Force and troops of the Duarte regime.

U.S. Overflights Condemned

PA132252 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 2300 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Text] We have a new charge on indiscriminate bombing and shelling of the civilian population in Ojo Blanco and Portillo del Norte in Chalatenango Department. So far, the companeros report that there have been no civilian casualties. It is an unprecedented action. Four A-37 Dragonfly airplanes indiscriminately bombed these cantons. We are asking the national and foreign press to report the human rights violations by the Duarte regime's genocidal Air Force led by criminal Juan Rafael Bustillo.

Attention Salvadoran people, attention national and foreign press, we are denouncing the indiscriminate bombing and shelling of Ojo Blanco and Portillo del Norte by four U.S.-made A-37 Dragonfly planes this afternoon in southeastern Chalatenango Department. In addition, we are denouncing the arrest of civilians in Patanera in southeastern Chalatenango Department. In a useless operation, the Coca Cola battalion, misnamed the Atlacatl Battalion, has recently arrested civilians in Patanera Canton. The Atlacatl Battalion has again come to Chalatenango to leave its quota of blood and casualties for this month. The FMLN denounces the mass arrests in Patanera by the Coca Cola battalion. In a useless operation against Chalatenango Department, the Atlacatl Battalion has come to leave its quota of blood. More casualties, more deaths, more wounded, more mained await the Atlacatl Battalion in Chalatenango. It has violated the human rights of the civilians in Patanera Canton by arresting civilians. Here is a report by our war correspondent in these heroic territories in Chalatenango Department. Go ahead companero correspondent:

[Begin recording] Attention Salvadoran people. This 6 November, the puppet Army of the Christian Democratic dictatorship began another operation in Chalatenango. This time it is the Atlacatl Battalion that has come to leave dead and wounded soldiers in our guerrilla territories. The battles with our guerrilla units began early this morning in the areas of Patanera and Santa Anita. Throughout the day, the criminal and terrorist elements of the Atlacatl Battalion have met with the guerrilla fire in (Los Albertos), San Juan, (Los Orellana), and (Los Gualsimaca). We have yet to determine the number of casualties we have inflicted on the Atlacatl Battalion. In this desperate operation, the high command ordered indiscriminate bombing with four A-37 airplanes that have dropped dozens of bombs on the civilians who live in Portillo del Norte, San Isidro Labrador, El Alto, El Almendro, and Los Amates. We denounce this criminal genocidal action by the high command of the Duarte dictatorship. In view of their military incapacity in the face of our guerrilla units, Duarte's genocidal and terrorist forces attack the poor residents of Chalatenango with Yankee bombs in Yankee planes. Our guerrilla units are defeating this new operation by the puppet Army. Our snipers are inflicting casualties on the enemy. Our mine fields are blowing up the genocidal Atlacatl Battalion. Onward guerrilla fighters! Wear out the puppet Army! Defeat this new operation! Inflict dozens of casualties on the Atlacatl! [end recording]

Thank you companero correspondent. We are also denouncing the violation of Salvadoran skies. U.S. airplanes flying at a high altitude have overflown our territory. Our companero correspondent will give us a report on this violation of our Salvadoran airspace by U.S. airplanes. Go ahead companero:

[Begin recording] We are also denouncing a new measure by U.S. imperialism to violate the sovereignty of our territory. This morning, special U.S. spy planes have flown over Salvadoran territory to continue with its aggression against our people. U.S. drones have overflown Salvadoran territory in espionage activity. We denounce to the Salvadoran people this new aggressive action by the U.S. Administration against the sovereignty and independence of our people. [end recording]

This is how the Yankees seek to intimidate the Salvadoran people. They carry out useless actions of technological intimidation to prevent the Salvadoran people's struggle. But they will not be successful. The people's determination to struggle is unshakable. Onward heroic Chalatenango! We live to struggle, we struggle to win!

COPREFA ISSUES COMMUNIQUE ON ARMED CLASHES

PA092157 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSU in Spanish 1800 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Communique issued by the Armed Forces Press Committee, Coprefa; date and place not given -- read by announcer]

[Text] Two FMLN terrorists were killed and several others were wounded during a clash with (Tehuacan) battalion members near El Tortuguero canton, Santa Clara jurisdiction, San Vicente Department. In addition, extremists attacked military security garrisons near Santa Rosa de Lima in the eastern La Union Department. During the attack, two Army members were killed, and three were wounded. No information has been given regarding guerrilla casualties. In another action, armed subversives violently kidnapped Lidia Ruiz and inflicted gunshot wounds on Victor Manuel Majano, Matilde Gutierrez, and Rosa Emilia Chicas at La Perla farm in San Miguel jurisdiction.

POLICE RELEASE DETAINED UNION LEADER

PA120431 Paris AFP in Spanish 1534 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] San Salvador, 11 Nov (AFP) -- The Salvadoran police have released Victor Manuel Martinez, president of the Postmen and Postal Workers Union, to fulfill the demands of this organization -- which has been on strike for 1 week -- it was announced today by official sources.

Nevertheless, telecommunications employees are still on strike, and the Agriculture and Public Work Ministries workers' union have threatened to go on strike if their salary demands are not fulfilled. The workers also demand that the two sons of Humberto Centeno, a journalist and leader of the Salvadoran Association of Telecommunications Workers (ASTEL), be released.

The Treasury Police accused Victor Manuel Martinez of having links with revolutionary organizations and Centeno's sons of participating in Civil Aeronautics Director Colonel Omar Avalos' kidnapping on 26 October. The Communications Ministry announced Martinez' release on Friday, to solve the strike at the post offices; the order was abided by Treasury Police Director Colonel Reinaldo Golcher during the weekend.

In addition, Centeno's 18-year-old and 20-year-old sons, who are leaders of the Boy Scout Movement, were arrested over the weekend and, according to their parents' statements yesterday, have been tortured and drugged so that they signed a declaration.

The Centenos also claimed that the police are exerting pressure on and manipulating the peasants in the zone of Cojutepeque -- where Avalos was kidnapped -- so that they would accuse the two youths of being kidnappers and subversives. Likewise, ASTEL refuted the "confessions" the police claims were signed by Centeno's sons, asserting that "anyone will sign or declare anything under torture or coercion."

ARCHBISHOP DEPLORES MURDER OF LAWYER BETANCUR

PA131352 San Salvador EL MUNDO in Spanish 11 Nov 85 p 3

[Excerpt] San Salvador's archbishop has labeled as "execrable" the murder of lawyer Ana Denis Betancur on Friday morning, for which the Salvadoran Protection Army claimed responsibility.

Yesterday, during his Sunday homily in the cathedral, the archbishop said that according to a report by the Legal Assistance Office, between 1 to 7 November death squads were blamed for three other murders. He said: "From any point of view, taking justice into one's hands is condemnable and generates insecurity and terror. The authorities must intervene to fully enforce the law."

Moreover, Msgr Rivera y Damas said this week that we regret the deaths of 35 alleged guerrilla fighters and 19 Army casualties during military actions. He also said that his former parishoners in northern San Miguel Department, Nuevo Eden de San Juan, where four bombs were dropped, had asked him to denounce the indiscriminate bombing against the San Jose canton of Cucurucho, on 14 October.

GUATEMALA

CANDIDATES CHALLENGE HONESTY OF ELECTIONS

TSE Defends Procedures

PA100220 Guatemala City Radio Nuevo Mundo Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Guatemalan lawyer Arturo Herbruger Asturias, president of the Supreme Electoral Tribunal [TSE] bluntly told Mario Sandoval Alarcon and those accompanying him, during a meeting held in the hotel where the TSE was functioning until yesterday, that he is prepared to go to the Pavon [Penal Farm], if it is proven that fraud was committed in Sunday's elections. Herbruger Asturias explained to them at length the methods employed to count the ballots, especially the ballots for president. However, MLN [National Liberation Movement] candidate Sandoval Alarcon insisted in charging that electronic anomalies were committed, while another MLN counsel, Arnoldo Lopez Straub, demanded that his party be allowed to review the total electoral lists in order to compare them to the lists used for the Constituent Assembly elections of 1 July 1984.

As far as the right is concerned, the electoral lists include ghost voters. That is what can be surmised from statements by MLN leaders alleging that, according to their probes, ghost voters were registered in the electoral lists that have been in effect since [word indistinct] 1985. Otherwise, they cannot explain how their rightist followers changed their minds overnight to vote for the Guatemalan Christian Democracy.

There was a confrontation between the MLN and the TSE magistrates. Yesterday, it was initially thought that Mario Sandoval was going to amend a challenge to Sunday's elections. However, a confrontation developed between the MLN leaders and the TSE magistrates and their alternates at a local hotel's meeting room. Attending the meeting between MLN leaders and the top TSE officials were Mario Sandoval Alarcon, Hector Aragon Quinonez, and Oscar Humberto Rivas Garcia. The latter, who is the Democratic Institutional Party [PID] candidate, told the magistrates that the electoral fraud of 3 November 1985 had been the most outrageous in history. Aragon Quinonez chastised Magistrate (Julio Cesar Ordonez). At one point, Aragon Quinonez lost his patience and speaking directly to the TSE's Fifth Magistrate (Julio Cesar Ordonez), demanded more respect for the persons there, because according to the politician, the TSE official was laughing at what he was being told. Moreover, the MLN general director said that although (Ordonez) did not respect anyone else, he was going to make (Ordonez) respect him.

The MLN-PID is charging that the Salvadoran Christian Democrats electronically manipulated Sunday's elections. Likewise, MLN candidate Sandoval Alarcon told the TSE magistrates that the party had charged before the elections that Salvadoran computer experts would come to Guatemala to electronically manipulate the results of the voting. On that previous occasion he had asked for a system to double check the vote counting, but this request was turned down. Sandoval told the magistrates that these Salvadoran experts are getting ready to manipulate at will the presidential elections in Honduras scheduled for 24 November.

TSE magistrates were about to order the clearing of the meeting room. It was apparent that in the wake of the confrontation between TSE Fifth Magistrate (Julio Cesar Ordonez) and Deputy Hector Aragon Quinonez, MLN acting general director, the atmosphere had become so heated that at one point TSE President Arturo Herbruger Asturias came close to ending the meeting. This is a brief recap of yesterday's incident at the TSE provisional headquarters between the magistrates headed by Arturo Herbruger Asturias and the MLN headed by Mario Sandoval Alarcon, who finished fourth in the election's first round. This has been the only problem of this nature that has arisen, since most of the other presidential candidates acknowledged Vinicio Cerezo's victory.

Groups Allege Irregularities

PA090207 Guatemala City Radio-Television Guatemala in Spanish 0400 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] The rightist coalition made up by the PUA [Anticommunist Unification Party], FUN [Nationalist United Front], and the MEC [Emerging Movement for Harmony] today reported alleged irregularities in the Sunday elections during a press conference held by its candidate, Leonel Sisniega Otero:

[Begin Sisniega recording] There has been talk about clean elections and boasting at the national and international level on the cleanliness and lack of intervention; if that were true it would be the first time that this happened in our country.

However, we must point out that this is not true; we are not reporting this out of whim or emotion, but with logic and backed by the corresponding evidence that we can present to you.

The amount of votes we received is ridiculous considering the fact that the PUA alone received 77,000 votes in the previous election, FUN received 48,000 votes, and the MEC received 54,000 in the same election. We are talking about more than 150,000 votes. However, these three parties, reinforced by parties that are being established, namely New Force, National Democratic Coordinating Board [Coordinadora Nacional Democratica -- CND], Social Nationalist Party, [PSN] and the United Front of the Revolution [Frente Unido de la Revolucion] adherents in the metropolitan area, did not receive more than 30,000 votes in the entire Republic in the past election. [end recording]

Immediately after making this statement, PUA leaders distributed to the media a note in which that party and other that make up the Republican (?federated) Front, ratified their protest against an alleged fraud. The PUA-led coalition states that it will not support any of the parties participating in the second electoral round, because that would be to accept the fraud denounced by them. This note is signed by PUA, FUN, New Force, CND,PSN, and the United Front of the Revolution metropolitan district branch. Curiously, the MEC, a PUA ally in the Sunday elections, did not sign the document.

Army Reports Disruptions

PA072358 Guatemala City EL GRAFICO in Spanish 6 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] The Guatemalan Army yesterday reported a foiled attempt by the rebels to seize the electrical plant at Santa Maria de Jesus in Quezaltenango. This action occurred at 2315 on 2 November, but several other actions similarly intended to hinder the electoral process were also reported.

According to a communique released by the Army's Information Department, during both the pre- and postelectoral periods, the Armed Forces guaranteed control and security throughout the national territory, thus managing to neutralize these sabotage attempts.

A list of the incidents reported follows: 1. At 1020 on 1 November, a military patrol located an insurgent group trying to infiltrate Batzumal Village, in Nebaj Municipality, Quiche Department. One soldier and one guerrilla died in this action.

2. The electrical plant at Santa Maria de Jesus, in Quezaltenango Department, was harassed at 2315 on 2 November by a group of insurgents who were repelled and sent fleeing by the plant's security personnel.

3. One soldier and one guerrilla were killed on 3 November in Playa Grande, Quiche Department, during an armed clash.

4. At 2130 on 30 October, in Peten Department, elements opposed to the regime tried to enter El Tamarindo Village, Sayaxche Municipality, to intimidate the local people. They were repelled by a military patrol and members of a civilian self-defense patrol.

In another incident in El Pato Village, Sayaxche Municipality, several guerrillas killed a civilian self-defense patrolman. Finally, on the road leading from Las Cruces to Bethel, in La Libertad Municipality, near El Chorro Village, a group of antigovernment elements stopped traffic on 2 November and organized a meeting to convince those gathered that they should abstain from voting.

CEREZO CALLS FOR VOTER PARTICIPATION IN RUNOFF

PA110410 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1230 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, future Guatemalan constitutional president, said this morning that those who appeal for the people to abstain from voting during the second round of elections scheduled for 8 December commit a serious crime against the democracy to which we all are entitled. He also said that any appeal or action urging the people not to participate in the elections should be condemned by the people at large because no one, be he politician or common citizen, can use defeat to provoke insecurity and instability in the country.

He added: Daily appeals cause confusion. Nevertheless, the people remain united and firmly determined to return to democracy by freely electing their leaders. The 3 November elections demonstrated this. At present, we are the greatest political force in Guatemala's history. Therefore, if others try to discourage the people, they are making a serious mistake because, as political organizations, they owe full respect to the Guatemalan people. He also said: We are the people's servants, and we want to struggle, work, and sacrifice ourselves for the good of all without any possible discrimination.

Finally, Cerezo Arevalo said: We cannot let ourselves be surprised by those who continue to act against our democracy. We must remain united as brothers. We must abandon hatred and resentment and make efforts to maintain our democratic convictions to promote the progress of Guatemala. We have already taken the first step. Now we must get ready to participate in the 8 December runoff. We all should continue to struggle and make sacrifices, joining our wills and actively participating in national decisions. We Guatemalans can and should be an example for the rest of the Latin American nations.

U.S. OFFICIAL MEETS WITH DCG CANDIDATES

PA131841 Guatemala City PRENSA LIBRE in Spanish 12 Nov 85 p 4

[Text] We told U.S. Under Secretary of State John Whitehead that we will maintain our nationalist position of respecting each other as nation to nation, and of independence of government action of Christian democracy in the international field.

This statement was made by Roberto Carpio Nicolle, vice presidential candidate of the DCG [Guatemalan Christian Democracy], who, together with the presidential candidate, Vinicio Cerezo Arevalo, attended a meeting with Under Secretary of State Whitehead last Friday at the home of the U.S. ambassador in our country.

In this meeting with the candidates that won the first round of votes of the elections, they talked about the democratization process in Guatemala. Whitehead said he was pleased, as their were the observers from his country who came to view the elections, with the observers from his country who came to view the elections, with the honest and free manner in which the elections were held, and he voiced his country's wishes to help Guatemala.

Speaking on the economic crisis prevailing in Guatemala, he reiterated his government's willingness to help us. They also talked about the Guatemalan stand of struggling so that democracy will prevail in Central America, and the neutral stand that will allow us an independence of action in the international field and in the struggle for democracy.

Respect for Private Property

The Christian Democratic administration will respect private property as the right of all human beings, said Robert Carpio Nicolle, vice presidential candidate of the DCG, winner of the first round of votes held on 3 November. Our rivals have spread the rumor that the first three measures we will adopt will be the nationalization of exports and banking and agrarian reform, which is not true. We want to give confidence to the investor so he will participate in our agricultural development program, knowing that we support the peasants and the needy sectors of the country.

The middle class of the country need the government's support within a framework in which the struggle against poverty will be the basic point. We want the people to enjoy health, employment, and education. We want everyone to have the dignity as human beings that will allow them to achieve a better life.

HONDURAS

SUAZO PRAISES U.S. SUPPORT, RULES OUT COMMUNISM

PA131752 Tegucigalpa Voz de Honduras in Spanish 1145 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] President Robert Suazo Cordova said yesterday that there are communist sectors that want to see Honduras involved in a conflict with the United States, but warned that this will not happen because the United States has been one of the countries that has helped us the most, and we will continue to be their traditional allies.

Suazo Cordova made this statement during a tour of the area bordering El Salvador, specifically in La Paz, 3 km from the border. While he greeted hundreds of townspeople, U.S. Air Force helicopters overflew the department.

Regarding the United States, Suazo Cordova said: We are friends, not only now, but always. That country has helped us technically and financially, and, therefore, we will continue to be their traditional allies. The United States has always helped us, especially now when Nicaragua is under a Marxist-Leninist government and El Salvador is facing a civil war, he said.

He categorically denied that he is being manipulated by members of the U.S. Embassy, adding that he does not manipulate any government official either because Honduras is a free sovereignty, and independent country. We are not an occupied country. This is said only by the communists, who do not want our Army to professionalize itself, he said.

He invited the communists to protest over the recent unloading of 250 tanks and more than 500,000 rifles which are being distributed to the population as if they were toys for kids.

He added that communism will not come to Honduras, despite the communists' attempts, because the Honduran people are intelligent and because they have and will continue to have -- as long as I am the president, and with the future presidents -- the Armed Forces' total support.

Referring to the inhabitants of the border region, Suazo said that they hear the guerrillas firing their cannons, adding that these are the social problems in El Salvador that we do not want for Honduras. The communists are trying to bring communism into the country; however, we will not allow this to happen, President Suazo Cordova stressed.

PAZ BARNICA ON BORDER INCIDENTS WITH EL SALVADOR

PA082209 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 5 Nov 85

[Interview with Foreign Secretary Edgardo Paz Barnica by unidentified reporters; no date or place given -- recorded; broadcast in progress]

[Text] ...Well, to The Hague after 10 December -- in the 6 months after 10 December. Up until 10 December, there are still some possibilities and some hope for the present efforts, but Honduras is prepared to go to The Hague if Salvadorans continue to play around with matters as serious as the delimitation of the border between the two countries. This can be settled at the negotiating table, if there is good faith and if there is a political commitment, as there is in Honduras. So far El Salvador has not shown any; let's hope they show some before 10 December, but if there is good faith on both sides, then advancement is possible.

[Question] In what sense has El Salvador played around?

[Paz Barnica] They announce that they are ready to settle this or that issue, but when the moment of truth comes, they don't do it. Anyway, let's see what Napoleon Duarte says.

[Question] Is it true that the Salvadoran soldiers were trained in Honduras because El Salvador had promised to delimit and demarcate the border?

[Paz Barnica] Nothing of the sort. What I can tell you is that in the Security Council, I, at least, vehemently opposed the training of Salvadoran soldiers at the CREMS [Regional Military Training and Security Center] as long as the border between the two countries was not defined, but General Alvarez, with his radical absolutism, imposed his wishes. That is the truth.

[Question] Then all of you were against the training, except Alvarez?

[Paz Barnica] Alvarez and his military lackeys, with some exceptions.

'Faked Good Will' Viewed

PA131933 Tegucigalpa Cadena Audio Video in Spanish 1145 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Station commentary]

[Text] In recent months, the Salvadoran Government has proved unwilling to submit to the jurisdiction of the International Court of Justice at The Hague [ICJ], clearly taking the position of avoiding the final demarcation of its border with Honduras. El Salvador's new plan to disregard the framework of the Lima Treaty [General Peace Treaty], and simultaneously pulling our country out with it, has now been shamelessly revealed. However, observers of this dispute had foreseen this several months ago.

Radio America [key station in Cadena Audio Video Network] maintained this view since early this year. Since than we have been saying that Salvadorans were playing with Hondurans, and that they had no intention of finding a solution to the border dispute through direct negotiations. We say this based on the fact that no Salvadoran official has wanted to risk his hide by participating in direct negotiations over its territory, sincerely participating in direct negotiations over its territory [commentator repeats himself], which is in conflict with the constitutional principle stating that the integrity of Salvadoran territory cannot be reduced. It is risky for any Salvadoran citizen to be judged in the future as a violator of the Constitution or as a person who surrendered Salvadoran territory. In view of that concern, Salvadorans have been playing a hide-and-seek game during all the meetings with Honduran negotiators; they have taken the negotiations to the point they wanted and no further.

When Salvadorans enacted their new Constitution 2 years ago, Honduran experts were attentive to the exclusion of the principle stating that the integrity of Salvadoran territory cannot be reduced. Only in this fashion would El Salvador have been able to show its sincereity to directly negotiate the dispute. Keeping the integrity of Salvadoran territory undiminished, Salvadorans were clearly telling us that they were not offering any possibility of reaching a direct solution through the Lima Treaty. The delaying tactics which they later engaged in, sending different officials to the meetings with Honduran representatives, served to confirm our suspicions. Our officers, who initially acted in good faith, believed in the Salvadoran officials' good fatih but in the end they realized that the Salvadorans were insincere.

With only 3 months [as heard] to go before the expiration of the period the Lima Treaty set to resolve the dispute through direct negotiations between the two countries, Salvadorans have been implementing a policy dangerous to Honduras, yet convenient and favorable to them. The Salvadoran foreign minister said that the two countries should exhaust all the possibilities in order to resolve the border dispute through direct negotiations between the two governments. This was the Salvadorans' first public attempt to set a trap for us. They wanted us to believe in their faked good will to delimit the border. However, that offer only contained bad will, since Salvadorans want our government to accept continuing the direct negotiations beyond the period stipulated in the Lima Treaty. In this way, the treaty would cease to be in effect, and the two countries would return to the status quo prior to 1980, that is, without any compulsory legal framework to guide their actions in order to reach a resolution of the conflict. Shrewdly, Salvadoran officials raised this possibility. However, their stratagem has gone wrong from the start. We in Honduras read their signals. Radio America was first news media to issue this warning. We have most adamantly urged the Honduran foreign ministry and government to be more strict so as not to allow Salvadorans so much as the possibility of thinking that at one point Honduras would go along with their game.

The Honduran foreign secretariat's stance in denouncing the Salvadoran Government's insincerity in delimiting the border is completely in the right. It is incredibly amazing that Salvadorans, with less than one month to go before the expiration of the deadline to reach direct agreement, should have the dastardly intention of wanting to deceive us with their allegations of good faith to reach agreement. Their schemes are boundlessly wicked. They are now accusing the Honduran foreign secretary of trying to estrange the two peoples and thus abandoning the possibility of a direct settlement. What boundless brazenness and cynicism these Salvadorans show!

We, the Honduran public, have demanded that our government adopt this strict conduct. All of us Hondurans do not believe in the Salvadoran good faith, and this station's reporters, in particular, have denounced the wicked plan to attempt to pull Honduras out of a legal framework in force that must be compulsorily complied with, returning us to the past, going downhill, with an unending dispute that will permanently keep us on the verge of international tension. Salvadorans do not want to go to the ICJ because they know that in that last step outlined in the Lima Treaty lies the final resolution to the border dispute regardless of whether this may harm or favor any of the countries. As for Honduras, we will win no matter what the ICJ decides. For us, victory lies in not keeping the border open for thousands of Salvadorans who daily attempt to take our territory as theirs. That is the Salvadorans' goal: To hamper compliance with the Lima Treaty's last step, that is, to appeal to the ICJ. This way the conflict will go on indefinitely, so the Salvadorans can continue taking advantage of a vast open border leading into a country -- Honduras -- where they can dump their social and political problems. Gentlemen, this is why El Salvador does not want to go to The Hague.

NICARAGUA

BETANCUR HANDLING OF M-19 ATTACK CONDEMNED

PA091801 Paris AFP in Spanish 1625 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] Manauga, 9 Nov (AFP) -- In today's editorial, the pro-government EL NUEVO DIARIO stated that the violent seizure of Bogota's Palace of Justice by the Colombian Army disqualifies President Belisario Betancur "as a mediator in any peace effort" in the Central American region.

"The reaction of Betancur and an Army without moral authority in declaring itself offended has surpassed the limits of the barbarity to which some of those typical military institutions of Latin America have accustomed us," the newspaper stated. EL NUEVO DIARIO indicated that the demands of the 19 April Movement (M-19) were limited to the right to be heard by a population that does not know how the peace plan, which the guerrillas have always supported, is being destroyed by the official actions.

The intention of the rebels was "to make known to the Colombian people -- who have had to suffer the most as a result of the civil war -- their genuine interest in peace and to challenge those who are sabotaging it," the newspaper stressed.

Meanwhile, the Nicaraguan Committee of Solidarity with Peoples (CNSP), which is controlled by the FSLN, asked "how can it be thought that governments like that of Belisario Betancur can be mediators and claim to advise our government in its sovereign decisions?"

EDITORIAL CONDEMNS REAGAN UN SPEECH 'HYPOCRISY'

PA082158 Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 26 Oct 85 p 3

[Editorial: Reagan Disregarded World Opinion]

[Text] "Reagan has confirmed his disdain for the rights of the Nicaraguan people; he evaded the challenge to seek peace, and with the eyes of the world upon him, threatened to continue applying his war policy to us. This is no different from past imperialist behavior in Nicaragua, Central America, and the world.

The cynicism that has characterized this policy has been elevated to superlative degrees.

By conveniently placing himself in the position of judge "of the belligerent parties" in a conflict that imperialism itself created by contracting mercenary forces, and sustaining them with dollars and weapons;

By the call for "reconciliation" between a government with popular support and groups of armed traitors financed by his administration, with no more legitimacy than a spurious existence sustained from outside the country and entrenched in hostile neighboring countries;

By attributing an alleged ideological cause -- and an extracontinental one, at that -- to the artificially created military situation, in an attempt to deny the people their right to consolidate their liberation and to promote a multifaceted development of the country; and

By the attempt to impose on us, by armed force and all types of pressures, the idea of sharing political power with the mercenaries, disregarding the will of the people who ousted them from power, and who are successfully fighting them now, with weapons in hand.

In sum, the most conspicuous representative of imperialism attempted at the United Nations to disassociate the Central American conflict from its true historical, economic and social causes, in order to project it in the sphere of world politics, and thus wash his hands, which are already quite bloody, and avoid being blamed for the provocation of regional tensions. When Reagan added a condemnation of "aggression toward neighbors, he showed the true face of hypocrisy, because imperialism strikes equally at neighbors and non-neighbors. His policy of aggression has no close or distant boundaries.

The cheap emotionalism at the end of his speech, on recalling the Mexican tragedy, does not erase the disagreeable reaffirmation of his policy of blackmail and aggression. Creating or trying to create humanistic sentiments by evoking the "miracle of life" and love for peace, while at the same time ignoring the challenge to peace made so that he would stop murdering Nicaraguan children, and stop snuffing out their enjoyment of that miracle, is offensive to the sentiment of human solidarity with those peoples who suffer natural or political catastrophes.

We Nicaraguans are familiar with both. The political catastrophe caused by 45 years of Somozism plus 4 more years of aggression, have the unmistakable stamp of imperialism. It is the result of its aggressive nature.

The international representatives at the UN General Assembly were also disrespected and offended by the main imperialist spokesman, who came before them as a salesman of falsehoods, knowing that the realities that contradict his words are there for all to see. Reagan was not even a good salesman of illusions, as even his references to peace were charged with threats. To the world, all that was real, and offensive, was his call for the surrender of the Nicaraguan and other revolutionary peoples to his civilian agents and armed mercenaries, and the surrender of all humanity to his imperialist rule.

With this, all that he offered was the path of confrontation and war, as no dignified country will give in to any type of blackmail. Surely Nicaragua will never be among those hesitant to respond to his blackmail with dignity.

AMERICAN 'CIVILIANS' SEEN IN CONTRA CAMP

PA132004 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1733 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Press conference by unidentified 23 year-old woman who escaped from contra camp; place not given -- live; broadcast in progress]

[Excerpts] [Selser] Gabriela Selser of BARRICADA. What is the situation in Las Vegas with respect to the Honduran Army? Are there Honduran military in the camp? What about the weapons? How do weapons arrive? How are they distributed? What is the relationship between the contra leaders and their recruits?

[Woman] On whether the Honduran Army and the contras maintain relations, I can say that, yes, they visit the camp. Ranking Honduran Army leaders arrive in Las Vegas. Could you repeat the rest of the question?

[Selser] How are arms supplied to the contras? Do you recall the name of any Honduran officer you may have seen?

[Woman] I don't know their names because they went straight to the place known as the strategic center -- which is also in Las Vegas -- and no one except the closest aides are allowed in there.

[(Ungo)] (Roberto Ungo) of Cuban television. You said you saw American citizens in the Las Vegas camp. Did you really see them or were you told they were there? What relations did they have?... [Question as heard] Were they military advisers?

[Woman] I saw them in the Las Vegas camp. I do not know what relations they had with [FDN military leader] Enrique Bermudez because I was not allowed in the strategic center, so I did not hear what they discussed. However, I do know that they went there. I saw them.

[Unidentified reporter] Were they military?

[Woman] I don't know. They were dressed as civilians. However, they did arrive in a green helicopter.

CONTRAS FIGHT 'LIKE DOGS' OVER U.S. DOLLARS

PA132250 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 0000 GMT 13 Nov 85

[Text] The contras are fighting like dogs over the dollars from the Reaganite CIA. The contra chieftains continue fighting to get the biggest slice of the millions of dollars channeled by the Ronald Reagan administration through the CIA. This situation caused a rift between Arturo Cruz and the chief of the FDN [Nicaraguan Democratic Force] headquartered in Honduras, Adolfo Calero, who decided to draft a new agreement for the so-called Nicaraguan Opposition Unity, another of the organizations invented by Reagan.

Cruz is demanding $5 million out of the $27 million approved by the U.S. Congress for the contras in order to create a new struggle front along the Costa Rican-Nicaraguan border in view of the defeat and loss of morale of the traitor Pastora's group. Washington political observers are commenting that Arturo Cruz will not be successful as he does not have the people or the volunteers to form this group.

LA PRENSA REJECTS CENSORSHIP OF RELIGIOUS NEWS

PA131831 Hamburg DPA in Spanish 0013 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Managua, 11 Nov (DPA) -- The daily LA PRENSA, part of the opposition to the Sandinist government, today publicly demanded the "selective" application of previous censorship of military and economic information, as approved by the national Constituent Assembly.

The daily, in a letter to the president of the Assembly, Commander Carlos Nunez Tellez, with copies to President Daniel Ortega, Cardinal Miguel Obando, the diplomatic corps, and other Nicaraguan entities, affirms that the directorate of communications media "takes out, cuts off, and mutilates all types of information, especially that of a religious nature."

The letter, signed by the director of the paper, Jaime Chamorro Cardenal, says that the censors prohibited the news of the tour of Cardinal Miguel Obando y Bravo to the interior of the country from appearing in the paper, while the daily BARRICADA, of the government, is allowed to publish it.

It adds that the report on the discussions in the National Assembly on the suspension of Nicaraguans' rights and guarantees 2 weeks ago was censored. It points out that even that legislative entity "cannot escape the censor's scissors."

LA PRENSA affirms that the Assembly, as a branch of the state, "should do something to enforce respect for its authority, since it orders one thing, while an office assigned to the ministry of the executive branch does something else."

Since March 1982 censorship there has been exercised on the written media, and LA PRENSA, which maintains strong opposition to the government, has been affected most, according to its editors. The paper has not circulated at least 20 times due to lack of news caused by censorship, it has been reported.

SUPPRESSED IGLESIA NEWSPAPER EDITORIAL RELEASED

PA121535 Bogota EL SIGLO (NICARAGUA HOY supplement) in Spanish 7 Nov 85 p 2

[Capitalized passages published in italics]

[Text] THIS IS THE EDITORIAL PUBLISHED IN THE FIRST EDITION OF IGLESIA, A BIWEEKLY NEWSPAPER ISSUED BY THE MANAGUA METROPOLITAN CURIA, WHICH THE MILITARY GOVERNMENT CONFISCATED. AS ONE CAN SEE, THIS EDITORIAL DOES NOT CONTAIN POLITICAL MATERIAL, AS CLAIMED BY THE MANAGUA REGIME. IT WAS SIMPLY NOT ALLOWED TO CIRCULATE -- IT WAS NOT ALLOWED TO EXIST -- IN A NEW REPRESSIVE ESCALATION AGAINST THE NICARAGUAN RELIGIOUS MAJORITY.

A New Catholic Information Service Is Born

On this 12 October 1985, we approach nearly 500 years of the evangelization of Latin America. Seven more years and we will have reached this grand date.

On 12 October in 1942 [year as published], Christ's redeeming cross settled in our lands to conquer the heart of America and make this continent the largest mass of Catholics in this world. The Spanish race, with its beautiful eyes and dark skin, which already mixed with the Moors in Andalucia, and the pretty Indians with skin the color of washed sand are united by the light of the Gospel. The mestization of Latin America will be born from this unity. The conquest became surrender and family relations when the sacrament of matrimony blessed these unions.

Also embraced under the shade of the cross were the Spanish culture, stronger and already baptized, experienced fanatically by the first soldiers who bore a cross on the hilt of their swords, and the native culture, still pagan but with community values, smooth and educated customs that have prevailed and distinguished the Latin Americans. Economically, they embraced corn, potatoes, cocoa, the llama, and the guanaco, which served on the work force to cultivate the grapevine and wheat, the cow and the horse, to enrich the diet and multiply the production of the valleys and mountains of America. Along with the pyramids that still astonish the world, the great plazas with their city councils and cathedrals began to be constructed, giving a new image to what was beginning to be called the New World. They also embraced languages, the strongest of them, such as Quechua, Cachiquel, and Maya, prevailing to our day, the church being in charge of writing the dictionaries and grammar books, and evangelizing each Indian in his own language, but they also taught Spanish and Portuguese to all of them, giving us one of the strongest links of unity that exist in Latin America. All of these embraces were possible due to the Christian religion that teaches love among men, respect for the life, and dignity of man, and which sees in every creature the hand of God that has left on them small traces of His infinite beauty, wisdom, and kindness.

To continue this huge task of evangelization, the Managua Archdiocese today began circulating a new newspaper, IGLESIA, which will carry to each Christian Nicaraguan home the news of the Catholic world, the people's and our cardinal's most important declarations and statements, and the correct doctrines and teachings on which our church and all that which is most needed by the Catholic at the present time are founded to develop community, liturgical, and religious life.

Welcome, then, the biweekly newspaper IGLESIA to our homes, work places, and institutions, as a new instrument of evangelization that helps our Cardinal Miguel Obando Bravo, our Auxiliary Bishop Bosco, and our priests and laymen in their evangelization effort. As one of the thousands of bell towers that the friars, brothers, priests, canons, bishops, and laymen raised on Latin American soil during the past 500 years to praise, serve, and revere God our Father, IGLESIA will reach each Nicaraguan as the happy jingling of the bells that invite us to leave what we are doing to attend to God's call. Glory to God.

COMMENTARY RAPS REAGAN INTERVIEW WITH SOVIETS

PA132249 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 9 Nov 85

["World Events" commentary]

[Text] No U.S. President had granted an exclusive interview with Soviet journalists in the past 20 years. Reagan's request to talk with the Soviet press provoked a commotion, but all the expectations quickly vanished. Contradictions, lies, misinterpretation of well-known facts, inaccuracies, and nonsense characterized the words of the White House leader. In addition, he proved to be completely ignorant concerning matters that a president must handle with ease every day. Given his lack of capacity to answer their verbal questions, Reagan spent the first minutes of the interview answering a previously sent list of questions and then violently interrupted the dialogue, which lasted less than 30 minutes.

In other words, the journalists could not cover even a third of the questions they wanted to ask. During his brief statement Reagan referred to the so-called zero option as if it were a panacea that may solve the difficult problem of the reduction of medium-range nuclear weapons in Europe. It is well known that this option established the zero only for the Soviet Union, while the missiles remain in France and the United Kingdom, and the U.S. airplanes threaten the Soviet Union's territory with their atomic missiles.

Of course the Soviet Union rejected the disadvantageous proposal aimed at leaving it virtually unarmed. Two of Reagan's statements were particularly dishonest; one referred to an alleged disarmament of Europe with the upcoming withdrawal of 2,400 nuclear devices; the other asserts that the Soviet Union has installed 7 times more nuclear devices than the United States. It is quite easy to refute these statements, because the withdrawal of those devices, which are obsolete according to the Pentagon's strategy, does not mean Washington will stop providing other sophisticated missiles to its West European allies, which are currently installing 572 Pershing II and Cruise missiles. In addition, the United States has already provided 960 warheads to its regional allies for land missiles and 200 atomic bombs that can be dropped from airplanes. Other mass extermination weapons will also be sent to Western Europe.

Regarding the Soviet Union's alleged nuclear superiority, the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff inadvertently refuted what Reagan had said. During a recent report to the U.S. Congress, the military stated that there is currently a nuclear balance between the two countries. Robert O'Neal, director of the International Institute for Strategic Investigations, reached the same conclusion when presenting the notes of the U.S. Armed Forces Joint Chiefs of Staff during a news conference held in London.

The sudden reduction of nuclear weapons mentioned by Reagan totally contradicts the so-called "star wars" program with which Washington is trying to achieve military superiority over the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. The philosophy Reagan brandishes in this concern is simple and backward, like his political thoughts: Whoever becomes the first in space will be first on earth.

The Soviet Union has reasserted that a reduction of nuclear weapons will be impossible if Washington does not give up its "star wars" program, which, far from guaranteeing the United States' security, will increase the danger of an armed confrontation, because any mistake in the sophisticated system, which will cost approximately $1 trillion, could unleash a nuclear holocaust.

The interview granted by the U.S. President is a clear reflection of the warmongering positions he will bring to the summit he will hold with Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev on 19-20 November, on which all those who love peace have set their hopes.

U.S. SEEN OBSTRUCTING CENTRAL AMERICAN PEACE

PA132304 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 6 Nov 85

[Commentary by Nestor Nunez; read by Zeida Gutierrez]

[Text] In his recent address to the 40th UN General Assembly, U.S. President Ronald Reagan once again accused Nicaragua of being an agent of communist subversion in Latin America. With this he attempted to raise the case of that Central American nation to the level of the so-called East-West conflict. The reference to Nicaragua and other nations Washington considers areas of conflict clearly sought to place new obstacles in the way of the U.S.-Soviet summit scheduled for this month in Geneva.

The U.S. propaganda against the Sandinist revolution could not be more ill-intentioned. The fact that the White House did all it could to prevent a Sandinist victory in 1979 and that, in failing, it promoted a systematic escalation of aggression against revolutionary power are brazenly and contemptously omitted. The arming and advising of the counterrevolutionary bands in Honduras and Costa Rica, the mining of ports, the economic embargo, the funding of acts of sabotage, and assassination attempts against Nicaraguan leaders are but a sample of the episodes of Washington's dirty war against the Nicaraguan people. The most recent stab in the back was the United States' demand that Nicaragua dissolve its National Assembly as a prerequesite to the resumption of bilateral talks with Washington.

For its part, the Sandinist revolution has more than proven its interest in reaching agreements to strengthen peace in Central America which, in conditions of unlimited equality, will permit the demilitarization of the area and guarantee mutual trust. Not long ago Nicaragua decided unilaterally to withdraw some 200 Cuban military specialists who were working in that country. The step found no response from Washington which, on the contrary, is sending fresh troops to Honduras, scheduling maneuvers on the Nicaraguan border which are a provocation, and lastly, using its space technology to place spy satellites in orbit over Central American soil. With a record like that, no question remains as to who is threatening whom in Central America.

ANTIGUA AND BARBUDA

JOINT EXERCISES WITH U.S. MILITARY BEGIN

FL120240 Bridgetown CANA in English 2104 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Nov 11, CANA -- Forces from Antigua and Barbuda and the United States begin joint training exercises here tomorrow. The exercises entitled "Upward Key" run until November 21 and will enable units of the Antigua and Barbuda Defence Force as well as members of the maritime branch of the Royal Antigua Police Force to participate in a series of joint combined land and sea and air operations with American soldiers, according to a local announcement. Since October 1983, when units from the Defence Force and the United States military participated in the Grenada invasion, members of the local Army have been receiving basic light infantry instruction from American military training teams.

"Upward Key" is the first time the two countries will be conducting such exercises in Antigua, and they follow the joint U.S./Caribbean counter-insurgency exercises in St Lucia two months ago. It is expected that the exercise will improve training and coordination between the forces involved, the announcement said.

At the weekend, the government said it had agreed to a request from Washington to use the U.S. naval base here as a centre for military training in the Eastern Caribbean.

BIRD URGES U.S. TO ESTABLISH JOINT COMMISSION

FL121530 Bridgetown CANA in English 2137 GMT 9 Nov 85

[Text] St Thomas, U.S. Virgin Islands, Nov 9, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird today called for a new attempt at genuine cooperation between the United States and the Commonwealth Caribbean, to effectively tackle the economic deprivation that was breeding dangerous levels of discontent in the region. Bird linked the rise in drug trafficking and the attractiveness of revolutionary tactics in the area to the depressed living standards, and warned that failure to act could have explosive consequences for both the Caribbean and the United States.

I would urge the United States to consider joining in the establishment of a joint U.S.-Caribbean commission comprising plenipotentiaries of each state to address a range of issues of mutual interest and to devise arrangements for trade, economic assistance, security, scientific and cultural cooperation, and collaboration in dealing with the menace of drug trafficking, Bird told a human rights awards ceremony here sponsored by the Caribbean American League.

Such a joint commission, he said, should include on the American side not only representatives of the U.S. Government, but also of the U.S. Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico, who are Caribbean as well as American, and who would be able to bring to the discussions a practical perception of Caribbean problems, born of a shared experience. While Washington's Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI), a two-year-old trade and aid scheme for allies in the region, was a good beginning, it must not be regarded as an end, Bird said. We must now look beyond the CBI to effective measures jointly devised, jointly supported and jointly implemented by the U.S. and the Caribbean to ensure that there is increased trade, meaningful investment and real employment. And those measures must extend beyond trade to embrace the urgent needs for infra-structural development, for fighting drug-trafficking and for guaranteeing peace in the area.

He suggested that the 12-year-old Caribbean community (Caricom), which groups 13 English-speaking former and present British colonies, should be the mechanism for instituting economic programmes mutually beneficial to the United States and the region. Caricom could be the institution through which the stability of the region and the security interests of the United States are guaranteed, Bird said. This stability he felt could only be achieved by tackling the economic deprivation haunting the myriad poor countries of the English-speaking Caribbean.

That deprivation is contributing to the cultivation of a number of undesirable conditions, including the lure of Marxist rhetoric, the attractiveness of revolutionary tactics and the enticement of drug trafficking, the Antiguan leader delcared. We may be living on a powder keg of time, waiting only for the frustration of the young to reach levels at which it cannot be contained. If an explosion comes, it will not be limited to the Eastern Caribbean, for its effect will vibrate across the Caribbean Sea...., Bird said.

PRIME MINISTER REFUTES RUMORS OF RETIREMENT

FL120249 Bridgetown CANA in English 2143 GMT 11 Nov 85

[Text] St Johns, Antigua, Nov 11, CANA -- Antigua and Barbuda's veteran prime minister, Vere Bird, said today he had no immediate plans to retire. The 75-year-old leader said he would be around for a long time and hinted that he would take part in the next general election, constitutionally due in 1989. The announcement followed claims by the leftist opposition party, the Antigua Caribbean Liberation Movement (ACLM), that Bird would resign next June because of declining health.

Referring to his constituents, Bird said in a statement: ...I intend to be here performing the duties that they returned me to power (to carry out) and I want to assure them as prime minister I'm going to run the affairs of this country. Bird brushed aside claims that he was in poor health. I don't take it for granted and they (doctors) all assured me I'm in perfect health. I'm going to live a long time, he said. He said the opposition would see him around for a long time to come -- not only for this term, but ... for the next general election that's coming.

OUTLET, the ACLM newspaper, had said the cabinet was divided over who should succeed Bird. According to the paper, the prime minister wanted his son, Deputy Prime Minister Lester Bird, to take over from him, but some cabinet members were backing finance minister, John St Luce. One faction in the succession battle is of the view that regardless of what is cooked up in the party to appoint Lester Bird the new monarch, according to the Constitution of Antigua, the Governor-General would have to call on the man who commands the majority support, the newspaper said.

BARBADOS

NICHOLLS NAMED TO FILL SIMMONS' SENATE SEAT

FL071635 Bridgetown CANA in English 1604 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Text] Bridgetown, Nov 7, CANA -- The Barbados government today named insurance executive John Nicholls to fill a vacant seat in the Senate. Nicholls, who has been named as a candidate for the ruling Barbados Labour Party (BLP) in the next general elections due for 1986, has been chairman of the International Youth Year (IYY) committee since March 1984.

He fills the vacancy created after Government Senator David Simmons resigned from the Upper Chamber on being elected to the House of Assembly. Nicholls is being sworn in by the Acting Governor-General today.

GRENADA

JAILED LEADER SAYS NJM SUPPORT 'ALL OVER GRENADA'

FL081945 Bridgetown CANA in English 1851 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Excerpt] St Georges, Nov 8, CANA -- Leon Cornwall, one of 19 people awaiting trial for the 1983 murder of Prime Minister Maurice Bishop, says there are adherents of the deposed New Jewel Movement (NJM) all over Grenada. In an analysis of Grenada's 1984 general elections, reportedly presented to a recent conference in Toronto organised by the U.S.-based National Congress of Black Lawyers, Cornwall chides his former political colleagues who contested the poll.

Describing the leaders of the Maurice Bishop Patriotic Front (MBPM) as opportunists, the former Army major and ambassador to Cuba said: The People's Revolutionary Army (now disbanded) and the party membership combined amounts to some 1,200 young, disciplined and energetic comrades living in every village across Grenada who, with a totally different approach by MBPM, could have worked for them in the elections.

The MBPM, all Bishop supporters, disowned the NJM leaders in jail awaiting trial for his murder in a bloody palace coup. The shortlived military government which took over was overthrown by U.S. forces and constitutional government returned last December with the holding of elections.

Cornwall contests the validity of the poll won handsomely by the New National Party of Prime Minister Herbert Blaize by 14 seats to one. He characterised the NNP as an American stooge and calls for the rebuilding of the NJM.

The 15 page document, which appears to have been compiled late in 1984 or early 1985, indicates the author's access to information and statistics not easily obtained from a prison cell; and prison authorities, apparently convinced of its authenticity, are unable to say how this was achieved. It is clear Cornwall had considerable assistance from outside, a prison's source told CANA. It is impossible to say who gave that assistance but there are obvious suspects.

Cornwall said the result of the elections was not a vote for Blaize and the NNP, but a vote against former prime minister Sir Eric Gairy and his Grenada United Labour Party, whose repressive rule ended when he was ousted by the NJM in a March 1979 coup. According to him, the class character of the NNP, combined with the deepseated roots of the Grenada revolution in the consciousness of the Grenadian masses, weighs against success in this endeavour. Cornwall says the NNP is pro-imperialist, pro-Yankee, and owes its very birth to the efforts of the invaders and occupiers of our country. He referred to the meeting at Union Island in the Grenadines in August 1984 when NNP was established, and said it was sponsored by the U.S. through three of its bosom friends, the prime ministers of Barbados, St Lucia and St Vincent.

Twice as much space in the document is devoted to the attack on MBPM as is given to the criticism of the NNP. MBPM's total failure in the elections is attributed to a rejection of MBPM opportunism, Cornwall said, and he charged that the main MBPM election platform was the calling for the hanging of those NJM leaders and associates in jail. Cornwall said that, at the time he was writing, it was difficult to say how the situation would evolve, but it was certain the U.S. would seek to keep Grenada under its heels.

To break this Yankee dominance, restore the independence and sovereignty of our country and liberate our people, a serious, determined struggle of popular character must be waged, he said. The NJM must find ways of rapidly reorganising and rebuilding itself, Cornwall stressed, and this must involve all genuine patriots and progressively minded persons in an anti-imperialist front.

JAMAICA

HARD TIMES FOR MARIJUANA GROWERS CONTINUE

FL082025 Bridgetown CANA in English 1929 GMT 8 Nov 85

[By Paget de Freitas]

[Excerpts] Kingston, Jamaica, Nov 8, CANA -- If the official boasts are true, Jamaican marijuana growers are having a hard time this winter. The first crop has been destroyed this year and the second crop is in the process of being wiped out, [Prime Minister Seaga announced.] His claim is supported by figures being released at home by the police about their islandwide operations. For instance, they say, in the past two months under their Operation Eradication, 75 acres of marijuana (locally called ganja) has been destroyed in the northwestern parish of St James -- an important growing area. They estimate the value of this crop at J300 million dollars (one J dollar; 17 cents U.S.)

In fact, according to narcotics chief Sam McKay, for the first nine months of the year 2,780 acres of marijuana cultivations had been destroyed, compared with 486 acres for the corresponding period in 1984. And these figures, he stressed, did not include small plots eradicated over the period in the 12 rural parishes. McKay also reported that the seizure of cured marijuana by the security forces, for the January-September period, had declined 50 per cent to 172,000 pounds when compared to the same period last year.

Jamaica was considered to be the second largest supplier to the U.S.. after Colombia, covering 13 per cent of the market with over 1,900 tonnes of drug annually. The trade was valued by U.S. officials at over 1.5 billion dollar (U.S.). But the clampdown has not been without more than mild promoting from Washington, Jamaica's largest aid benefactor who has pumped over a half billion U.S. dollars into the island over the past five years. Jamaican police are now working closely with U.S. Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) officials, and street reports here say locals are increasingly fearful of making deals with foreigners whom they don't know.

The official JAMPRESS news agency quoted intelligence sources as saying that small boats were by night ferrying drugs to larger vessels offshore, a difficult situation the authorities hoped to fight with the upgrading of the coast guard. Cruise ships and freighters are also becoming another important source for smuggling, diverting from the national airline which has several times been fined by U.S. Customs because drugs were smuggled aboard its planes. The government plans to set up a special task force to counter the latest outlet for marijuana, Public Utilities and Transport Minister Pearnel Charles declared last week.

OFFICIAL PREPARATIONS FOR 9 DEC GENERAL ELECTIONS

7 Parties Submit Candidates

FL081620 Bridgetown CANA in English 2313 GMT 7 Nov 85

[Excerpt] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 7, CANA -- Seven parties submitted lists of candidates today for the December 9 general election. They are the ruling People's National Party, which is seeking a fifth straight term, the main opposition Marxist People's Progressive Party, (PPP), the United Force (UF), the Democratic Labour Movement (DLM), the little known National Democratic Front (NDF) (all right-wing) and the Socialist Working People's Alliance (WPA) and People's Democratic Movement (PDM).

About 300 people watched as leaders of the parties presented nomination papers for the 53 parliamentary seats to chief elections officer Roy Hammond at city hall, Georgetown.

There was no immediate comment from party officials, but, earlier, PPP leader Cheddi Jagan said he was sure of a victory if the government acceded to his request for the ballots to be counted where they are cast, rather than at a central location. Jagan said yesterday that his party's handing in of nomination papers did not mean it would contest the election.

President Desmond Hoyte, accompanied by Prime Minister Hamilton Greene, presented his party's papers. The PNC held 42 of the 53 seats in the last parliament.

Party Leaders Profiled

FL081840 Bridgecown CANA in English 1717 GMT 8 Nov 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 8, CANA -- The widow of late Guyana President Forbes Burnham is among the list of candidates named by the ruling People's National Congress (PNC) for next month's general elections. Viola Burnham was appointed a vice-president and first deputy prime minister last August, a week after the death of her husband, the PNC founder.

Under Guyana's system of proportional representation, political parties can nominate up to 65 people for the 53 seats in the National Assembly (Parliament).

Mrs Burnham is one of 35 new faces in the PNC list of 65. Others include businessman Claude Geddes, football coach Lennox Arthur and attorney Jaillal Kisoon. Notable omissions include Energy and Mines Minister Harun Rashid and Minister of State for Regional Development Harold Singh.

Seven parties, including one not previously heard of, announced their intention to participate in the December 9 poll by submitting nomination papers to the chief elections officer last night. Leader of the main opposition People's Progressive Party (PPP) Dr Cheddi Jagan insists that his party has made no final decision on whether to contest the elections. We will tell of our decision after discussions with the elections Commission, Jagan told CANA. He has sought a meeting with the commission to discuss areas of concern, including a recommendation that ballots be counted at the places of polling to prevent any PNC rigging.

The PPP has persistently claimed that the last three elections in Guyana were fraudulently conducted. An international team of observers concluded that the previous poll five years ago, in which the PNC secured 42 seats, was rigged.

Other parties seeking to unseat the PNC, which has ruled since 1964, are the leftist Working People's Alliance (WPA) and People's Democratic Movement (PDM) and the right-wing United Force (UF), the Democratic Labour Movement (DLM) and the National Democratic Front (NDF), of which little is known.

The PPP's list shows 24 survivors from 1980. Not among them are deputy leader Boysie Ramkarran and finance spokesman Narbada Persaud. Jagans wife, Janet, is included however, as is journalist Moses Nagamootoo.

The list of the WPA, considered the third political force in Guyana, is headed by Eusi Kwayana, a former PNC stalwart. The best known of the others are Dr Roopert Roopnarine, Bonita Harris and lawyer Moses Bhagwan.

Historian Paul Tennassee heads the DLM which unsucessfully sought an electoral alliance with the PPP. The PDM is led by lawyer Llewellyn John who has not released his list of candidates to the media. The chairman of the NDF George Thompson told surprised journalists that his party is three years old and despises socialism.

Only three parties contested the last election.

Candidate Lists Approved

FL121840 Bridgetown CANA in English 1427 GMT 12 Nov 85

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, Nov 12, CANA -- Guyana's Elections Commission here last night announced it had approved the candidate lists of the seven political parties contesting December 9 elections for the 53-seat National Assembly (parliament). The commission also approved lists from three parties seeking the 10 regional seats.

Chairman of the Elections Commission Harold Bollers, a former judge, assisted by former home affairs minister and senior lawyer Stanley Moore, publicly announced the approved lists from the balcony of the parliament building. They read as approved the original lists of the People's National Congress (PNC), the People's Progressive Party (PPP), the Working People's Alliance (WPA), the People's Democratic Movement (PDM), the United Force (UF), National Democratic Front (NDF), and the Democratic Labour Movement (DLM).

However, of the four parties which orginally put up candidates for the regional elections, only the PNC, which put up the maximum number of candidates in all ten regions, the PPP contesting eight regions and the WPA contesting five regions, have qualified to contest.

The regional elections will allow for local government bodies to run the affairs of the 10 administrative regions of the country, with directions from central government. The regional elections are held simultaneously with the elections for the National Assembly.

Election officials say there were no objections to the voters lists as the deadline ended yesterday. A senior registration official said opposition parties have reported finding no padding in the list during the extended period it has been available for claims and objections.